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## BIDDING AT BRIDGE

A COMPENDIUM.

[BY MR. WILLIAM WILKINSON.]

## THIRD PLAYER'S DECLARATION.

DEALER'S PARTNER.

34.—If both Dealer and Second Player have passed, Third Player should call one in any fairly protected suit; but "one No-trump" only if he has a good all-round hand.

Dalton, p. 57, says he may call "One No-trump" on a considerably less strength than as dealer. Bascule, p. 49, "Dealer has warned him that he has a poorish hand, but... if there is a tolerably safe call open to him, Third Bidder ought to make it, if only as a means of telling Dealer what to lead should Fourth Player become the declarer." Anthony, p. 47, "Third Player should only call No-trumps if he has a powerful all-round hand; a suit bid may be tendered on much the usual stuff." Foster, p. 118, "Third hand should never declare No-trumps unless he can win at least 6 tricks himself, but should invariably show any suit that might be led to advantage in case the fourth hand gets the contract; and (p. 245) 'the thing to be particularly avoided is any declaration that is not defensive.'"

In "Action Made Easy" he says, p. 24, "Major-suit calls should be avoided unless the hand is at least a trick stronger than would be required by the dealer for a free bid... Minor-suit calls may be freely made on any combination of cards that would be a free bid... If your partner has a good secondary suit, you have given him an opportunity to make it. Bergholt, p. 88, "If it is important that any particular suit should be led to you, if and when Fourth gets the declaration, you must now call One in that suit. You should also declare any suit in which you think you can win game; and, when so declaring, it is wise to bid Two, so as to shut out, or force, the hand of the fourth player. To declare No-trumps, you must have a stronger hand than has been prescribed for five tricks." So 2 Manning, p. 89, 90.

Work, p. 15, "When the first bid is made by Third or Fourth hand, it is not classed as 'initial'." The player may be influenced by the knowledge that his partner has passed, by the desire to indicate a lead, or by other conditions that do not affect Dealer or Second Hand."

So p. 75, "To bid a No-trump, despite his partner's pass, Third Hand should have at least one trick greater strength than would be required for an initial bid. He may bid a suit that he desires his partner to lead—should Fourth call No-trumps. A pre-emptive bid is distinctly advisable whenever Third Hand has a suit of such length and strength that, with it the trump, a game seems probable even with a partner too weak to open the bidding."

35.—The take-out. (Second Player has passed Dealer's declaration, let it stand (especially he has called two) unless

(a) You are very short in his suit (not more than two small) and have a suit of your own which you would have declared as Dealer or as Second Bidder;

(b) You can make a sound declaration in a suit of higher rank (even if you can support him in his minor suit);

(c) When he has declared No-trumps, you have (1) a long—not less than six—but weak suit, major or minor, and nothing else; or (2) a long and strong major suit, with a missing suit; or (3) a long and strong minor suit, with no card of re-entry. (In the last two cases, call three);

(d) You are very strong in his declaration, when you may (but not necessarily should) put him up on it;

(e) He has called two in a minor suit, and you have acquiesced in either Foster's Minor-suit Two-call convention, or in Anthony's pressing invitation (see s. 16 for both), and can fulfil their respective conditions, when, of course, you call "Two No-trumps."

(a) Gillies, p. 80, "always move your partner from his call if you have no assistance in it, a reasonable call of your own." Bergholt, p. 84, "if you have a singleton in Dealer's suit and have a good five-card suit of your own, call if this does not increase the contract (i.e., one Spade over one Heart); if you are void, call Two, if necessary." Irwin, p. 45, "conceals even when the new suit is a lower one than Dealer holds; but (p. 60) it must be a perfectly good suit; never make a weak overcall to your partner's suit-bid; p. 45, 'don't feel called upon to "show" a lower card than your partner's; show it only as a danger signal.' Manning, p. 94, "the most dangerous partners are those who will take their partner out on the plea that they must show their suits."

Anthony, p. 48, "take his partner out of a Spade or Heart bid is practically tantamount to saying that he cannot support him in the suit named." (So Irwin, p. 67). Foster, p. 125, "failing three small cards of dealer's suit, or two one of which is as good as the Queen, partner should bid any suit that he would have declared as a free bid, or perhaps a trifle weaker if there are cards in it; p. 135, "it is equally important to deny the minor suits." Foster elsewhere (p. 132) says that a take-out of a major by a minor suit on great strength, should be indicated by calling three, not two (which last is a denial of weakness). He emphasises this point in "Action Made Easy" p. 23.

Work, p. 97, "if Third Hand with other strength be both short and weak in the Major suit declared by his partner, a pass is inexcusable." In this case, not much strength is needed to justify One No-trump. (See s. 36). Third should bid Spades over Hearts, or vice-versa, when he has strength sufficient to justify an original bid in his own suit and distinct weakness in his partner's."

Manning, p. 93, "Don't take your partner out of a major into a minor suit just because you cannot help him in his suit unless you can see your way to game. Don't take him out from weakness in a suit call." So Work, p. 93, "A rescue of a Major bid of one should never be attempted. Taking it out shows strength."

(b) Bascule, p. 51, "an original bid of one Diamond or one Club the Third Bidder ought to advance to a higher-valued suit, or No-trumps, if he can." Work, p. 94, "When Dealer has bid one Club or one Diamond and Second Hand has passed, Third Hand if he has a strong Major suit should, of course, declare it; but when a Major bid is lacking he should bid No-trump if he has strength in two suits or defence in three. In the exceptional case in which game seems probable, with the Minor declared by his

partner the trump, he should advance it to at least Three." (He gives examples). Gillies, p. 84, "if your partner call Diamonds or Clubs, always move to a good major suit (except at the score), whether you have support or not in his call."

Bergholt, p. 83, "you should overbid One Club or One Diamond with a Heart, a Spade, or a No-trumper if you have sufficient strength; but not a Heart with a Spade, or vice-versa unless you are particularly strong in your own."

With the first half of Bergholt's advice Dalton (p. 48) is in agreement. Manning, p. 94, "don't take your partner out of a major suit into the other major suit, just because you have a big honour score in your suit."

Irwin (p. 45) says "third hand should pass, unless he holds a better bid than his partner—one which will go game in fewer tricks, or which holds a secondarily high honour; p. 63, "when the overall is made in a better suit it does not necessarily mean no help for the first suit." Emanuel, p. 41, "if Third holds four more cards of the other major suit than of his partner's major suit, he should call his own suit, but not otherwise."

(c) There is general agreement as to the "strength take-out" in major suits (see Anthony, p. 50); the questions still debated are the "strength take-out" in minor suits, and the "weakness take-out" in minor suits.

Bergholt, p. 87, "holding a strong hand, with one missing suit, you should take your partner out only in the major suits." The "weakness take-out" or "rescue" is obligatory in all suits, but the "strength take-out" only in hearts or spades. With a long weak minor suit, the practice is only to overbid when the hand has no support in plain suits. Irwin, p. 72, "No-trump take-outs" in the minor suits are made from weakness only (and contracts this on p. 73 and on p. 133, "overall No-trumps with diamonds or clubs, on a good trump suit but nothing else; in the major suits they are made both from weakness and from strength."

Foster would (pp. 143-150) take out by a minor suit either for hopeless weakness or "because the minor suit is very strong, say 7 or 8 cards; a take-out in a minor suit 'absolutely' implies any tricks in Spades or Hearts." The rule for the partner, he says (p. 150) "when holding a trickless hand is to call any five-card suit, major or minor, simply as a warning; and again (p. 154) "never leave your partner in with a bid of one No-trump if you have five hearts or spades, whether they are only high or low, by four honours, and in the rest of the hand, or none at all." So 2 Foster, p. 31, Irwin, p. 63, would take out "on any five-card suit that runs to a ten spot."

On this last Dalton (p. 44) pours scorn. Dalton himself (p. 45) would not interfere with his partner's original call, unless it does not suit his hand at all, unless I have a call which takes less tricks to win the game; "when the third player has a really strong suit in Spades or Hearts he ought to call two in that suit, almost without regard to the rest of the hand. With strong Diamonds or Clubs and one other suit protected, it is better to leave the "One No-trump" call alone. With a rescue from weakness he will have nothing to say."

Hingler, p. 10, thinks it is better to make a certain three Diamonds call than to risk defeat in a No-trumper, but "a hand is better played as a "No Trumper" when the declarer of "No Trumps" has only one or none of his partner's declared suit, and the rest of his hand, the remaining three suits, is really very strong." Bascule, p. 54, "evaluates, not mentioning minor suits at all."

Owen, p. 41, would, "apparently in all suits," call two for weakness, and three to show strength" (So Bergholt p. 83, and Foster, p. 132—quoted above); "if you have re-entry cards, it is usually better to leave Dealer in his no-trump declaration, but if you have a long suit without cards of re-entry, call Dealer out every time."

Work, p. 79, "the Rescue should never be made with a suit of less than five cards" (So Irwin). He discusses the pros and cons, and concludes that "in the long run the Rescue reduces the loss, and is equally valuable as a saving device, whether the take-out suit be a major or a minor. But to distinguish a 'strength take-out' from a Rescue, he suggests the elimination of the Rescue with Major suits."

With a five-card or longer (p. 89). After suit including four or five honours, the first overcall of the partner's suit should be a bid of three. So with a minor suit "strength take-out" (p. 88): "two in a minor suit indicates general weakness, three, great strength with, almost invariably, a blank suit." He points out (p. 91) how the state of the score alters the situation: when two of the score alters, would win the game, it is generally wiser with a five-card holding to bid that suit than decline to overcall the No-trump. When one trick, whether in the suit-call or in the No-trumps, would win the game, "it is generally foolish to advance the amount of the contract, unless there is (a) a blank suit (b) a probable increase in the honour score, or (c) a desire to shut out Fourth Player."

Manning, p. 95, would take out in a major suit for either weakness or strength; in a minor suit, for weakness only. "The minimum (for a weakness take-out) must be six; some players say seven."

Bluet, p. 73, objects to the weak-rescue, but "if you make it a rule never to make a weak rescue, you lose less than 15, the disadvantages tend to disappear. You cannot guarantee that your rescue is always from strength, but you can guarantee that it is either from length or strength; p. 82, "take out into a major suit only when the number of honours is two more than the number of aces."

Yarborough, S. T. 23.10.21, with seven in a major suit it is obligatory to call, unless the No-trumper be an invulnerable one. 2 Pachino p. 17, "when the hand contains an Ace in one suit and a King or better in another suit, the take-out is unnecessary unless the five-card major suit is headed by King or Ace; but with six in the suit there is no doubt as to the advantage of the take-out." Emanuel, p. 40, "a partner should always be taken out of a no-trump call with a call of spades or hearts if the suit consists of five-cards to the Ace or King or six cards to the Jack or better."

Bergholt (Queen, June 17th, 1922): "it is advisable to call off a No-trumper into a Major suit, if you hold five to the J, 10, or five to the Queen or better, irrespective of the rest of the hand, whenever there is a weak spot in the No-trump call." Dealer, he says, has only himself to blame if (on the second

round) he goes back to No-trumps without seeing his very quite clearly."

(d) Hingler, p. 38, "if your partner makes an attacking declaration of any kind" (i.e., calls in a major suit) "and you have four or five of his suit and other good cards, you should increase his call to two straight away if second player says No." Bergholt, p. 90, "who asked at this 'pre-emptive raise' Dalton, p. 48, approves it; and so does Irwin (Chap. vi). The latter gives an instance of a successful pre-emptive raise in No-trumps, when Third Player held a solid Club suit, well-guarded Diamonds, three small Spades, and no Hearts. 2 Manning p. 30, "the pre-emptive raise at no trumps to shut out a suit call is a very valuable factor in bidding."

So also Bascule, p. 122: "it is sound, upon a proper occasion, to back your partner's (initial) bid of "one No-trump," without waiting for it to be overcalled. And Work, p. 93, "it is sound bidding for Third Hand on the first round to advance a partner's No-trump from one to two (except of course when he has a Major suit bid) whenever he has four tricks for a No-trump; this frequently shuts out the information (from Fourth Player) which would produce (from Second) the only lead that could prevent the No-trump from going game." So also in the major suits, p. 94, "when Third Hand has such strength in Hearts or Spades that he would advance his partner's declaration of either in the event of an adverse bid, it is wise of him to bid two or more on the first round."

But Foster, p. 126 "one of the greatest mistakes is increasing the bid when there is no object in doing so; yet, 2 Foster, p. 36, when the dealer has called a minor suit, the best policy is to increase the partner's contract, so as to re-open the bidding, in case he may have a good secondary major-suit bid."

(To be continued.)

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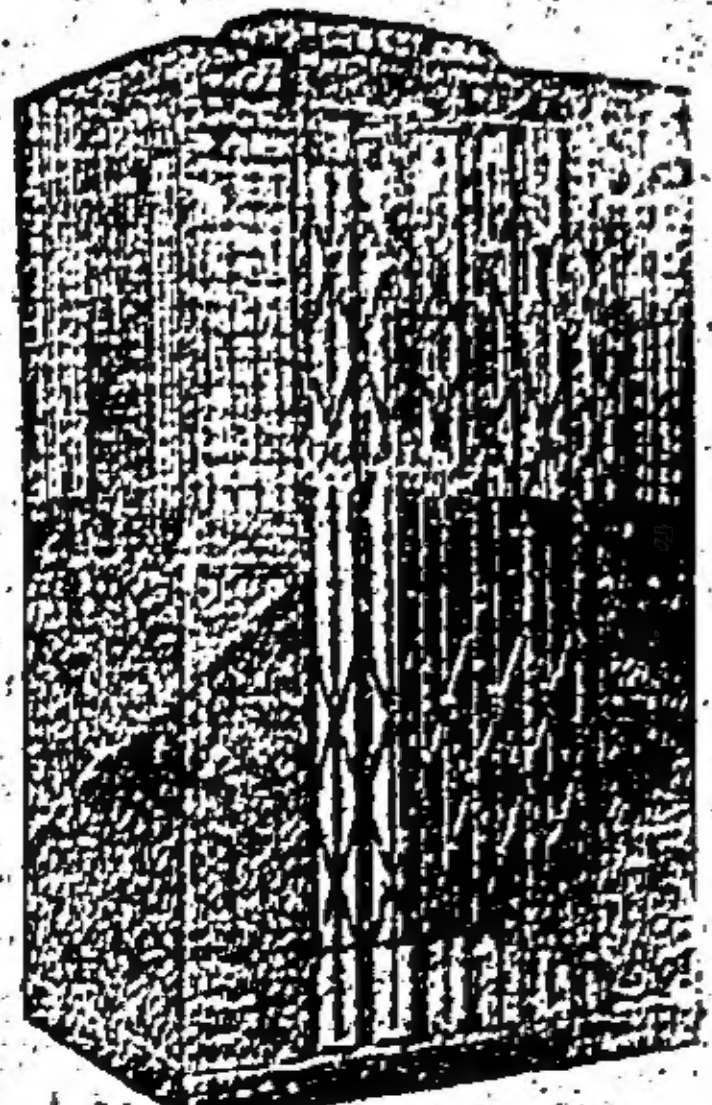
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## BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE.

LORD CURZON AND KRASSIN.

A FRESH WARNING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE DAILY  
TELEGRAPH.")

M. Krassin has expressed his conviction that there will be no break of relations between the Soviet Government and this country. He is either an optimist or he has information about the readiness of his Government to make further concessions. For the Marquis Curzon, in his conversation with M. Krassin on Monday afternoon (May 28th) was quite firm in insisting upon complete satisfaction for the British demands.

The last Soviet Note can be divided into two parts. In the first are included the points on which the Soviet Government has capitulated in substance, although the form chosen to express this grudging consent is provocative, inappropriate, and sullen. The British Government takes notice of the fact that, in substance, the Soviet Government has complied with the following points:—

1. Recognition of the right of British fishermen to trawl outside the three-mile limit of territorial waters.
2. Compensation for material and personal damages caused to British fishermen.
3. Payment of compensation for the murder of Mr. Davidson and for the arrest of Mrs. Stan Harding.
4. Withdrawal of the insolent Weinstein letters.

But the form in which the Soviet consent is expressed is unsatisfactory. For example, for British trawlers the Soviet Government offers to "conclude a convention granting to British fishermen the right of such trawling." This offer cannot be accepted, because the British Government will not take from the Soviet Government a right which already belongs to its subjects according to international law and custom. The Soviet Government may offer privileges to British fishermen within the three miles of its jurisdiction, but beyond is the open sea, on which the British flag can come and go freely, and, if molested, will be protected by the naval power of the Empire.

In the days of the old Imperial Government this question of the Murman fisheries was taken up several times. In 1910 there was the incident of the *Onward*, which was arrested by the Russian authorities, and released after protracted negotiations. It was then agreed between the two Governments that no further arrest should be undertaken until the whole question of territorial waters had been subjected to international discussion. If the war had not broken out, this question would have been put before the next international conference at The Hague.

The compensation for Mr. Davidson and Mrs. Harding is offered by the Soviet Government as a gift, "without prejudice to its right to chastise these persons." Naturally the British Government will not accept such gifts from the Soviet Government. The insolent letters of Weinstein are not withdrawn, but the Soviet Government says that it is ready to withdraw them. In practice this means exactly the same thing, but one fails to see how the Soviet Government can profit by its sullen attitude, which, it is remarked, is rather like that of a boy who, having been whipped, insists on saying that he has only been scolded.

The second part of the Soviet Note deals with propaganda, and here it is completely beside the mark. Instead of answering the British demand that it shall cease propaganda, the Soviet Government suggests a conference with M. Chicherin on very vague terms of reference. M. Chicherin's desire to engage Lord Curzon in wordy warfare is well known, but Mr. Baldwin has said that there will be no more conferences for bandy-wording. M. Krassin has had the point about propaganda restated to him, if possible, with even greater clarity. He has been told that our just demand must be fulfilled, or the departure of our mission from Moscow will automatically become an unavoidable fact.

The Soviet Government and its representative in London are, I learn, committing an unpardonable mistake in the idea that the British Government is playing a game of bluff. Nothing is further from the minds of Lord Curzon personally or of the Cabinet. In 1920 the Bolsheviks were surprised to discover that offers of material advantages could not make M. Millerand compromise with national duty and honour. They will discover that exactly the same frame of mind is Mr. Baldwin's; he will not permit material advantages to stifle the voice of national conscience.

## A SACRIFICE TO THE RAIN GODDESS.

RHODESIAN NATIVES CHARGED  
WITH MURDER.

The trial of seven natives charged with the murder of a young native named Manduzi, who was burnt as a sacrifice to the Rain Goddess, concluded at Salisbury (Rhodesia) on May 24th. Six of the accused were found guilty, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy.

News was received in January last that Manduzi had been burnt alive in a remote part of the Mount Darwin district in order to appease the Rain Goddess and break the severe drought, which the natives ascribed to the wrath of the Goddess at being violated. A chief named Chigango conducted inquiries which led him to believe that Manduzi, his son, had violated the Goddess, and thereupon, in accordance with custom, he, it is said, ordered Manduzi to be burnt alive. Chigango was among the men now charged with the crime.

The aged Paramount Chief of the tribe which perpetrated the crime, Chiswiti, was found *Not Guilty*.

The Rain Goddess, who is a young girl, did not give evidence.

The Native Commissioner testified to the peculiar custom of the natives, declaring the natives were taught where their own laws conflicted with the white man's law.

Counsel for the defence commented on the high motives which led Chigango to sacrifice his own son for rain in order to save the tribe from drought, and referred to parallel cases in Hebrew and Semitic history.

Mr. J. M. Hanbury, chairman of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury & Buxton, brewers, left property of the gross value of £128,725.

## SCOTTISH SPORT

WALKER CUP REFLECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, May 30th.

British golf is recovering tardily from the shock of disappointment over the result of the Walker Cup International at St. Andrews. Everywhere there has been a generous recognition that the better team won, but people have been asking why they were the better lot. At least everyone of the Americans, except Neville, who fell to Quinmen, was beaten by a British golfer. Three or four of those who brought in winning points in the International went down in the Championship to men of whom you had hardly ever heard. Why, then, when these men were up against Britons of bigger reputation, did they pull through? The only explanation, forth coming is that they are better trained to stand the strain of the 36 holes match test. Had the issue on the singles depended on 18 holes some of our men who were badly beaten would have won several holes from home; but there was a change of fortune after the turn in the morning, and substantial leads in several cases began to disappear in a way which, even before we knew the final result, seemed to bode ill for the second round. Undoubtedly the Americans were better disciplined for such a test than our men. They indulged in practice at every available opportunity, practising mashie shots at night when dusk was falling, and took out a dozen balls in the morning before play began, banging them down towards the Swilcan, with a caddy collecting there. Also, they seemed to smoke very little, and it is said they drank nothing stronger than ginger beer. Abstinence from smoking when serious business is afoot seems to be part of the American discipline. Hagen, at Sandwich a year ago, smoked his first cigar of the week when only a 68 by Duncan could have displaced him, and he very nearly smoked it just too soon. Even our own Amateur Champion refrained from smoking. On the other hand Tolley did the dazzling outward half at St. Andrews in 33 with his big briar constantly in his mouth. There may or may not be a lesson for our men in the stricter code of living practised by the Americans when big issues are at stake, but whatever the cause, there is no gainsaying the fact that they were better able, physically or temperamentally, or both, to stand the longer strain.

## CRICKET.

Very few cricket matches were decided in Scotland owing to heavy showers of rain. Three hours' play was all that was possible in the only Scottish Counties Championship game. What play there was gave no indication as to the real merits of the teams. R. A. Wood, of Perthshire, showed quite a lot of enterprise with the bat, and W. Anderson again bowled exceptionally well for Fife-shire, but the best feature of the game was the excellent fielding, both teams shining in this important department of the game. In the East it was a wash-out.

Perthshire, 123 for 8; Fife-shire, 53 for 3.  
Linlithgow, 89; Dumfriesshire Carnegie, 132 for 8.  
Stewart's 64 for 2; Selkirk, 59.  
Guthrie, 69; Stirling-shire, 62 for 3.  
Hertie's F.P., 106 for 5; Brunswick, 57.

## ATHLETICS.

Judging by his running at the Edinburgh University sports, E. H. Liddell is likely to be again the fastest short-distance runner in Scotland this season. The times returned were not the best Liddell had done, but the weather conditions were against fast work, and moreover the champion was not stretched, winning on each occasion with a commanding lead. He was a triple winner, another was L. J. Dunn, who now fills the position formerly occupied by W. L. Hunter. Dunn secured both jumps and the hurdles, and was second to Liddell in the 100 yards. These successes gained him the Australasian Cup and a share with C. S. Brown in the Rosebery Cup. A year ago he secured both trophies. C. S. Brown completed the trio of triple winners by securing the three miles, the mile, and the half-mile, and he finished second to Liddell in the quarter on the final day at Deal.

## U.S. OPPOSITION TO EIGHT- HOUR DAY.

At its annual meeting at New York, on May 25th, the American Iron and Steel Institute, by a unanimous vote, accepted the report of its committee opposing the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry.

The committee, at the head of which is Judge Gary, the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, stated there was insufficient labour in the country to provide three working shifts in the twenty-four hours, such as an eight-hour day would entail, and to maintain the present rate of production. The substitution of an eight-hour for a twelve-hour day would require sixty thousand additional workmen, and would raise the cost of production by 15 per cent. The report laid emphasis on the rest intervals in the longer work period, and insisted that the twelve-hour day was not injurious, either physically, mentally, or morally, to the workers.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 5th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,077 1/2 b.
Canton Insurance	590 b.
China Sugar	212 1/2 s.
Langkats (Combined)	32 b.
Kowloon Wharves	61 s.
Whampoa Docks	15 1/2 b.
Shanghai Docks	94 b.
Cements	36.70 b.
Hongkong Electric	33 1/2 b.
Hongkong Tram	23 b.
Peak Tramways	12 1/2 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; b—sales.

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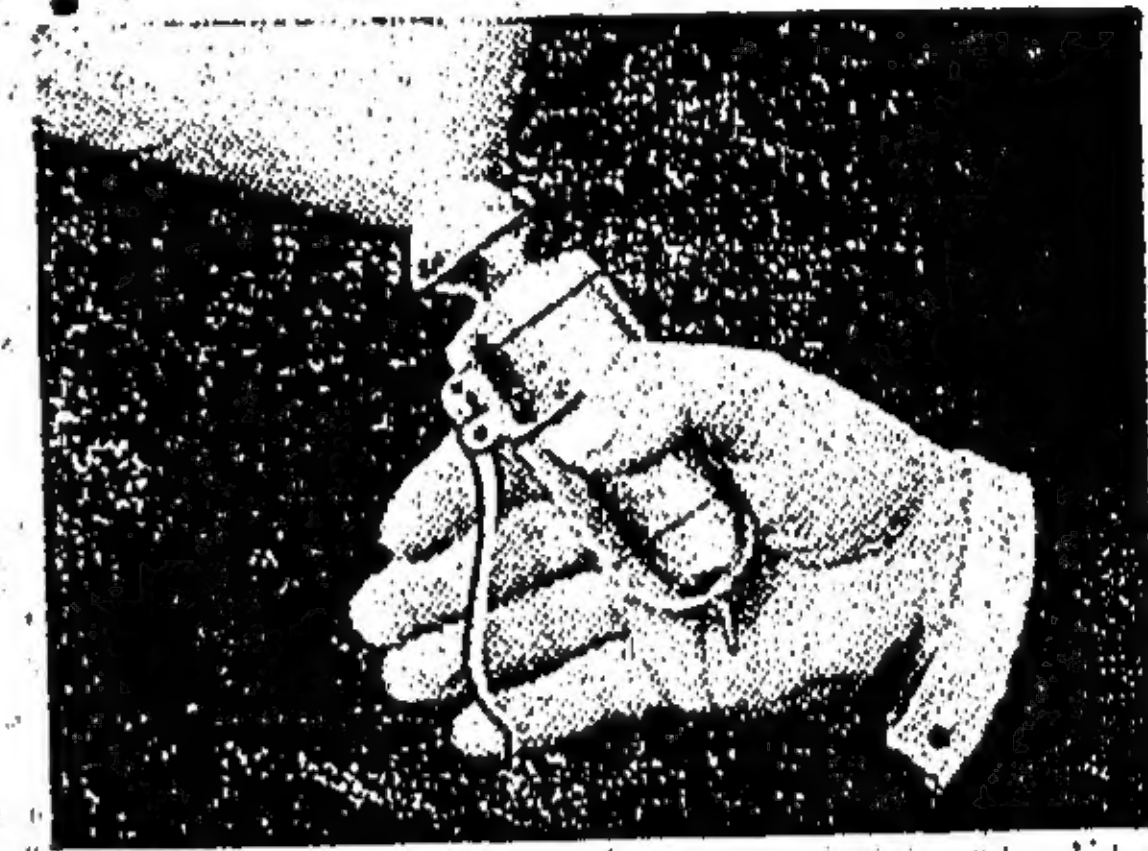
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### PROTECTION OF RAILWAYS. CHINESE ADMINISTRATION'S MEASURES.

EFFICIENT GUARDS, PATROLS AND  
ADVANCE CARS.

PEKING, June 24th.

The following statement of precautionary measures adopted by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration for the protection of the Railway has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Ministry of Communications:

1.—Special police patrols are to be stationed in the principal truckmen's huts so that they can make nightly inspection of the line. Suitable points between two connecting stations are to be selected so that police patrols from these two stations can meet and exchange their checking-cards with each other.

2.—Regulations governing the night duties of the police patrols at the stations are to be promulgated so that the patrols may attend to their duties in good order by turn.

3.—Officers of the patrols are to make personal inspection trips from time to time and to see that the patrols are performing their duties as faithfully as possible.

4.—All platforms of passenger cars on both the Special Express and Mail Trains are to be guarded by efficient armed policemen in turn.

5.—Special Guard Cars are to be provided for any emergency, called for by local military authorities concerned in connection of protection of travellers.

NIGHT TRIP BARRIED.

6.—All passenger trains are now running through the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Shantung during day time. For the sake of avoiding possible danger, the method of sending patrolling train ahead of regular trains might be adopted when the day light will be shortened in winter time.

7.—Efficient and experienced railway police are to be picked and assigned to various points between Tanchow and Peking. In civilian clothes, they are to inspect the countries along the railway for any possible information about the whereabouts of the bandits. Upon finding such information, they are to report to both the local military authorities concerned and the Railway Administration for action.

8.—Local villagers are to be employed as assistant scouts for the Railway.

TROOPS' RESPONSIBILITY.

9.—The following troops are to be held responsible for the safety of travelling of various localities. The Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Divisions are responsible for the section between Peking and Hingtai and Tientsin; the Tungkuang Gendarmerie for Tungkuang Station, the 8th Regiment for section between Tungkuang and Tehsien, the 90th Regiment for the section between Tungkuang and Tehsien, the 90th Regiment for the section between Tungkuang and Hingtai. Heavy guards are to be stationed at Hingtai, Yanghsien, Nanpi and Wuchiao. For Chihli and Chuanhsien, there will be one company of soldiers stationed there. For the 16 stations including Yaokuantun, Fengchiakow, Liepchen and Anling, one secret military detective will be assigned for duty.

PROTECTION IN SHANTUNG.

10.—Besides the seven articles concerning the protection of travelling as promulgated by the order of Tuchen Tien, the protection for the railway within the province of Shantung is to be divided into three sections as follows: From Tschow to Sangtsien, to be guarded by the 7th Brigade, from Lokou to Wutsun, to be guarded by the 8th Division, from Chufou to Hanchuang, to be guarded by the force under command of Military Commissioner of Yenchow and Yenchow Defence Guard. Special Military force are to be stationed at Yenchow and Hanchuang to offer protection to the railway at time of emergency.

11.—For the province of Anhui, the various military units now stationed at respective points are to be requested to give co-operation for the protection of the railway. Until the time schedule is changed in such a way that the passenger trains pass all principal stations within the province during day time, soldiers are to be put on duty at various stations or on different trains for the protection of the railway.

KIANGSU SECTION.

12.—For the province of Kiangsu, the Military Commissioner of Nanking is to be responsible for the section between Pukow and Hanchow, and the Military Commissioner of Hanchow and Hanchow is to be responsible for the section between Chienkou and Likoupi. While running between Hanchow and Lincheng, one special car is to be attached to both Special Express and Mail Trains, up and down, at the disposal of the latter so that he can despatch soldiers to protect the railway as adequately as possible.

PEKING-HANKOW LINE.

A.—General Protection for the Line:  
1.—To order all truckmen of the line not to leave their huts without permission but to organize themselves into groups to inspect by turn the rails and bridges of the line as carefully as possible.

2.—To instruct all men belonging to the Railway Police Force to keep a constant inspection of the line, by group, 5 kilometres, each way from their respective stations.

3.—To select 140 Special Travelling Police to be commanded by 4 officers, and accompanied by 8 men handling signals with special armoured cars to accommodate them so that groups of this Force can be despatched from place to place for inspection work, the armoured cars to be attached to the trains.

B.—Constant Watch for the whereabouts of the Bandits:

1.—To employ special Secret Service Force to station at various points of the line so that they can be on constant watch for the whereabouts of the bandits, if any, and to report the same to local military authorities for action.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### THE VICTORIA AND SOUTH CHINA DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REUNION IN LONDON.

The Colonial Secretary of Hongkong (Sir Claud Severn, LL.D.) presided at the annual reunion of the Victoria, Hongkong and South China Diocesan Association, held on June 5th at the Fellowship Room, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, W.C. In opening the meeting Sir Claud referred to the fact that on the occasion of the last two reunions the chair had been occupied by such distinguished men as Sir John Jordan and Sir Charles Addis. He referred to the splendid work done out in Hongkong by Dr. Pearce and Miss Pitts, who had given so many years of their lives, to the cause of education.

The Hon. Secretary, in his annual report, stated that the membership now numbered 733, an increase of 100 over the previous year's membership.

Col. Dole (Hon. Treasurer), in submitting the financial statement, said the Association had a credit balance of £230, which could be considered as most satisfactory.

Miss Smith gave a detailed description of the districts in which the Association carried on its work, whilst the Rev. Mr. Hewitt (formerly Headmaster of St. Stephen's College) gave some details of the work at the School.

Miss Shin, a Chinese student at the London School of Economics, told the gathering of the trying conditions under which factory workers carried on their work in China. She added that she was over in England to study industrial conditions in order that she might go back to China to better the lot of her fellow-workers.

Sir Claud Severn, Sir Charles Addis, and General Sir George Kirkpatrick were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents of the Association.

### VIA NORTH POLE TO CHINA.

"Flying conditions are not so good in any other part of the world as they are in the Polar area," declared Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the well-known explorer, who recently arrived in London from Canada.

Mr. Stefansson thinks that the airship would be the best means of transit for the proposed Polar route to China. He pointed out that from London to Tokyo, via the North Pole, would be only 4,960 miles, whereas the route by the Trans-Siberian Railway covers 8,537 miles.

Canadian born, the explorer assumed his foreign-sounding name owing to the commonness of his own, which was William J. Stevenson. He has not kept a single souvenir of his many Polar adventures.

### CO-OPERATION OF VILLAGERS.

2.—To request the local civil authorities along the line to encourage the co-operation of the public to locate the whereabouts of the bandits and to report the same either to the respective civil authorities or to the military commanders of respective places or to the respective railway stations concerned so that defence or suppression measures can be prepared in time. (This measure has already been taken up.)

3.—To instruct the railway police of all stations to inspect both ways of the line during the night, the men of one station are to meet the men of the other station and to exchange the checking cards of their respective stations as evidence of execution of their duties—in such a way all sections of the line can be inspected every night.

### PROVISION OF PATROL CARS.

C.—Devices safeguarding the running of trains.

1.—To provide patrolling trains consisting of one or two cars to run between Yenchow and Kwanghsien stations preceding the regular trains in order to find out whether there is any danger ahead of the line. These patrolling trains upon arrival at each station and upon finding no danger in the way are to report back to the previous station passed so that the regular trains can follow up or slow down.

2.—To change the present time table governing all trains in such a way that they would pass the so-called bandit country in day time.

D.—Special Protection for Travellers:  
1.—To assign 20 armed policemen commanded by one officer for every train to protect the life and property of the passengers section by section.

2.—To provide a Special Armoured Car to be attached to each Special Express Train, up and down, in which there will be 4 squads of armed policemen under the control of 4 officers, equipped with machine-guns.

### MILITARY AUTHORITIES' DEFENCE MEASURES.

E.—Co-operation of Local Stationing Soldiers are to be Employed:

1.—To request all military authorities of various provinces along the railway to give their co-operation in all defence measures against any possible bandit outrage. (This measure has already been taken up.)

2.—To divide the railway line in the province of Honan into following sections to be under special care of various military commanders. From Shantung to Chih-sien, to be patrolled by Shantung troops under General Wu, from Chih-sien to Hainan, by the Brigade under the commander of General Ma, from Hainan to Chengchow, by the Brigade commanded by General So, from Chengchow to Wachen Pass, by the 14th Division; all other sections of the line also having been assigned to be patrolled by respective units of troops stationing there.

### CHINESE (VICKERS) NOTES FOREIGN OFFICE ASKED TO INTERVENE.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. F. J. Mason, a holder of Chinese (Vickers) Notes, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—  
Re Chinese (Vickers) Sterling Treasury Notes, 1925 (in default).

As one of the original subscribers for these Chinese Treasury notes at 98 per cent, I write to inquire what steps the British Government is taking to protect the interest of the subscribers, as, being an international matter, we have only our Government to look to uphold our rights. It has been stated by the Chinese Embassy that the Chinese Government many months ago requested the Council of the International Chinese Consortium to make these bonds a charge on the surplus revenue of the Maritime Customs of the Treaty Ports, and that it was, and presumably still is, the Consortium that put obstacles in the way of this being done, notwithstanding that the head of the administration of the Chinese (Treaty Ports) Customs is a British official appointed subject to the approval of the British Government.

It was advertised at the time of issue that the British Government approved the issue of these Chinese Treasury notes and that the loan was commended as assisting British trade. I subscribed for them on this basis, and I feel that if the British Government can guarantee a Seven-and-a-half per cent. Loan for an enemy country, it is not unreasonable to expect that they should bring pressure to bear on the Chinese Consortium to protect their own citizens, who subscribed for this loan (some doubtless like myself ex-Service men) from being victimized, by refusing to sanction the issue of any further new Chinese loans in this country without provision being made for the payment of these Treasury notes unconditionally, representative on the Consortium not to concur in the charging of this surplus in any other quarter without first provision being made for such payment.

By international agreement the customs at the Treaty Ports have been increased from a 35 per cent. basis to an actual 5 per cent., presumably with a view to enable the Chinese Government to meet its foreign debts, but the action of the Consortium has led to the whole of the surplus being paid to Chinese creditors alone.

### INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN BANKS.

It is now suggested that the attitude of the Consortium in not agreeing to the Chinese Government's request arises from the influence of certain banks who claim a monopoly for the issue of Chinese loans and who oppose these notes being provided for on the grounds that they were not issued by them, nor the approval of the loan by the Consortium obtained.

An assurance that the Government are acting, or intend to act, on the lines herebefore suggested would relieve the minds of all the note-holders and make them feel that the Government has done something tangible for them, and for two reasons: First, because it is reported that the chairman of Messrs. Vickers, at their recent annual meeting, stated that it was unfortunate these bonds were known as Chinese Vickers bonds, as Vickers were not responsible for the interest, and his other casual remarks conveyed the impression that the company regard their moral responsibility somewhat lightly and are not apparently unconcerned in their efforts on the bondholders' behalf, notwithstanding that they had the money and were responsible for planting the bonds on the British public, and, secondly, because we attended a meeting on Monday at Winchester House of the bondholders called by a certain bank, at which it transpired that a movement is on foot to charge such surplus Customs revenue for a new loan, and it did not seem to me that the interest of the said bank (or any other bank for that matter) is quite identical with the bondholder's, although I fully appreciate that the raising of a new loan is the bondholder's opportunity of getting redress, provided such redress is not made too conditional. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDK. J. MASON.

### EASTERN EXCHANGE BANKS.

In a special banking section issued with the Times Trade Supplement for May 19th, Mr. W. F. Spalding gives some account of the work of Far Eastern banking. Generally speaking, he says, the London joint stock banks are principally concerned with the state of the money market and the trend of trade, although, of course, the prudent banker will always observe the position of international finance. Eastern bankers in their capacity of wholesale dealers, who carry the stock of international currency in the shape of bills of exchange, are to be conversant with all exchange rates. But, he tells us, were not so troublesome in 1922 as in the years immediately following the war, although they have been difficult enough. Exchange with the Far East was fairly stable throughout the year, and it followed closely the fluctuations in the price of bar silver. Although it may be claimed that more difficult conditions confront the Eastern banks in the conduct of business than the London banks, they are not altogether dependent on similar sources of income; but naturally, in view of their large commitments in London, a higher interest rate, which always accompanies a keen trade demand for money, is more preferable to the Eastern banks than the low rates that have ruled in 1921 and 1922. There has been a moderate revival of trade in the East. He then makes some remarks on the trade of 1922 and of the results of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India, the Yokohama Specie, and other Japanese banks, Bank of Taiwan and Indian banks.

### VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE.

EPISODE OF THE TYPHOON.

When the typhoon blow was at its height at 7 a.m. on Monday and the harbour showed signs of churning up into a seething mass of foam, a telephone message was received at the Water Police Station from some unknown person in Hongkong to the effect that a man could be seen clinging to the top of a buoy East of the Naval Anchorage and directly opposite Arsenal Street, Glasgow, were brought to bear on to the buoy in question and, sure enough, through the clouds of spray something could be seen moving on the top of the buoy. It looked very much like the figure of a man frantically waving his hands. There was nothing for it but to investigate the matter further, and volunteers to man one of the launches were called for. There was a ready response and a crew in charge of Sub-Inspector Bond and three European water police set out in No. 5 launch for the buoy. The launch ploughed her way through the rising seas to the buoy, and then, to the chagrin of all on board, it was found that it was not a man but merely a buoy flag which had been torn into shreds by the wind and so twirled that it looked just like a man struggling to save himself. The launch returned to the Police Pier, the crew satisfied, that even though they had been fooled, that they had, at any rate, done their duty.

### WHAT THE CHILDREN LEARN.

INTERESTING DISPLAY AT  
VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

Victoria British School, Causeway Bay, was thrown open to the public yesterday morning and quite a number of people took advantage of the opportunity afforded them of inspecting an interesting display of work done by the children of the school, which as Mrs. Clarke, the headmistress, explained to the parents and other friends, was not so much a display of special work but a selection of class work to show what the pupils do during the ordinary routine. Included in the exhibits were some very neat examples of arithmetic, script writing, crayon drawings and clay and plastic modelling. Among the most interesting were nature study exhibits which included some very fine specimens of atlas moth, hawk moths, beetles, cicadas and other insects. The children have been supplied with a microscope enabling them to closely examine their specimens.

During the course of the morning the children gave the gathering an extra treat by rendering a number of songs and recitations very creditably.

### HOUSE BOY'S THEFT.

A Chinese house boy employed by Mr. Monteth Webb, of Pokfulam Road, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday morning before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with the theft of a pair of cuff links worth \$20, and a pen knife valued at \$5, the property of his master.

From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Webb had been missing a number of articles, including clothing, from the house, and although he had suspicions he could not directly trace the theft to his house boy. When the cuff links went he decided the time had arrived for the police to be called in. They arrived on the scene, and searched the boy's baggage, when the missing links and the penknife came to light.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

### THE CHINA SOCIETY IN LONDON.

The report of the Council for 1922-1923 notes that the outstanding event of the past year has been the amalgamation with the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society, which was first mooted as far back as the summer of 1921. The formal union came into effect on March 31st. A Standing Committee, consisting of five British and five Chinese members, has been appointed, whose function will be to promote the welfare of Chinese students in this country. So far, nearly 50 members of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society have signified their willingness to transfer their membership to the China Society. In addition to these, 15 new members have been elected during the past year. A tribute is paid to the memory of Mr. Arthur Drey, who had been one of the most active members of the Society since 1908. His memory will remain green as the founder, and, for a long time, the moving spirit of the Japan Society, on which the China Society closely modelled itself years later.

Owing to his retirement from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. John MacLennan resigned the Honorary Treasurer-ship, and Mr. E. Townsend has very kindly consented to fill the vacant post.

The balance-sheet shows that the Society's finances are in quite a flourishing state.



## PEAK TRAM TRAGEDY.

## CAR PASSES OVER COOLIE.

## "SUICIDE" VERDICT AT INQUEST.

An inquiry was conducted at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with the aid of a jury, into the circumstances touching the death of an unknown Chinese coolie who was recently run over and killed by a Peak tram.

The jury comprised Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson (foreman), A. P. Kennedy, and F. R. Van.

The first witness was Mr. W. J. C. McKenzie, veterinary surgeon. He stated that he boarded the 3.10 p.m. tram at the top station on June 25th. As the car reached the southern margin of the Bowen Road after he heard someone shout out in Chinese to the conductor to stop the car. Witness could see nothing from where he was, but a few feet further on he felt the car bump heavily over something on the line. The car pulled up and he alighted and ran back up the line to see what it was the car had passed over. He saw the deceased lying across the line, his waist touching the rails. The conductor reached the body first, and, with the help of Capt. Collins, they carried him to the side. The only wound to be seen was a slight graze from the point of the elbow down, but the back and chest were very distorted. He was dead.

Captain John McGregor Collins, of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, stated that he also boarded the car at the Peak Station. When the conductor shouted out to the brakeman to stop, the latter put on the wire signal which notified the engine driver above that he wished to stop. Witness felt the bumping as the car passed over the body, and the tram proceeded some ten or fifteen yards after that. It was his opinion that the man in the engine room, seeing that the car was so close to the Bowen Road Station was under the impression that the signal was meant for him to stop the car at the station, and not at once.

Mr. H. Motyn Taylor, of the Royal Engineers, stated that he was waiting on the Bowen Road platform for this particular tram. Shortly after it left May Road he noticed a Chinese walk on to the line at Bowen Road Bridge. When the car was a few feet away from him this man deliberately lay down on the line with his middle on the metal and waited for the tram to pass over him. The car pulled up as fast as it could under the circumstances, but this was not before all four wheels had passed over the man's body. He did not think the tram could have pulled up much quicker than it did, using the wire signal, though, of course, he was unable to say what would have happened if the emergency brake were used.

The brakeman, Shan Fu, who was driving the car at the time, stated that on hearing the conductor shout, he signalled to the "Peak" to stop. He believed that the engine man mistook this signal for the ordinary signal to stop at Bowen Road.

The Foreman: Is it not a fact that there is an emergency brake on the car?

Witness replied that there was an emergency brake on the car, but this was only for use if the cable snapped. He could not use it in a case of this sort. As things were, he had no control over the car at all, but simply had to wait for the engine at the top station to act.

In reply to further questions from the Foreman, witness stated that had the car been further away from the station the engineer would have realised that the signal was no ordinary one, and he could have pulled the car up almost at once. Even had he used the emergency brake the car would still have passed over the deceased's body, for it could only pull up within its own length.

The engineer in the Peak Station engine room, whose duty it was to stop the cars, gave evidence and stated that he thought the signal was simply meant as the normal signal to stop the car at Bowen Road.

Police evidence was given by Inspector Reynolds, who stated that the body had not yet been identified. It had the appearance of a countryman. There was no money on it.

His Worship summed up for the benefit of the jury, pointing out that they had heard no medical evidence owing to the Medical Officer falling sick. If they wished to hear his evidence the case could be adjourned.

The jury did not think this course necessary, however.

A verdict of "suicide" was returned, no blame being attached to the Tramway Company.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. J. A. YOUNG.

Many in Hongkong will regret to observe the announcement of the death at Home of Mr. Jesse Ashton Young, who was, for many years, connected with the firm of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., in Hongkong, and subsequently was in charge of the firm's branch in Kobe. He came to Hongkong in 1903, was transferred to Kobe in 1917, and retired in 1919, since when he had been living at Ealing. He was a prominent Mason, having served as Master of the Victoria Lodge in Hongkong, in 1913, M.E.L. of Cathay Chapter, No. 1183 E.C. and W.C.N. of Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 264 E.C. He took an interest in sport, especially golf, and he was interested also in music being for several years a member of St. John's Cathedral Choir and a member of the Philharmonic Society Committee.

We learn that Mr. Young underwent an operation in the middle of April, but had been out of hospital a couple of weeks prior to his death. During his lengthy residence in Hongkong, Mr. Young made numerous friends, to whom the news of his death will come as a great shock. He was a comparatively young man, possibly about 45 years of age and was married.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. SCHMIDT.

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, who had been a resident of the Colony for 55 years, being married here in 1879, and who died at the age of 81, took place yesterday at Happy Valley, the Rev. H. Copley, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, conducting the service. Those present at the graveside included Capt. B. B. Branch (chief mourner), Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Burnett, Mrs. Capel, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. A. W. Smith, Mrs. Tall, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill, Mr. W. E. Wakeham, Mr. H. Nish, Capt. T. Hall, Mr. Abbott, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. J. Anderson, Dr. Kew, Mr. L. W. Kew and a number of Chinese.

Among those who sent wreaths were: Mrs. Branch (daughter), Henney, Barney, Dickie and Norah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Capel, Mrs. J. Stewart Brown, Mr. C. H. Whitely-Kew and family, Mr. and Mrs. Van Andel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, Passmore, Staff of Official Measurers' Office, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wakeham, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Rosebud and Murray Nish, Mr. and Mrs. Nish and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dine, Maureen, Freddie and Frankie, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frost, Capt. and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. L. W. Kew, Mr. and Mrs. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stapleton, Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanderson-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Avonell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Mrs. E. H. McEwen and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. P. Tall, all at "Holyrood," Mr. A. E. Benson, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mr. Kwong Tang, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Burnett, Tinker Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Wicheil, Capt. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. Leung Wah Hin, Mrs. A. F. Ramsay and family and Mr. Hung Koo.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## GARDENING?

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—On the north side of the Helena May Institute is a large cluster of Point-Setia, which were pruned as they should have been, in the spring. They produced a mass of new green foliage which would have turned to a gorgeous mass of flamingo red in the winter. Some idiot has again pruned them, so that, instead of a mass of colour there will be a stray red leaf here and there.—Yours truly,

"IGNORANTIA NON EXCUSAT."

Hongkong, July 5th, 1923.

## THE EDUCATION BOARD MEETING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—Your report of my remarks at the meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday contains two slight inaccuracies which, in fairness to myself, I will thank you to correct.

1.—Immediately following my reference to the number of prospective pupils turned away from the Yau-mai School, you credit me with the following words:—"The schools at Mongkok and Shamshuipo were both in the same state of overcrowding." In point of fact, no Government school exists at those places, and my plea was that the Government, in order to keep pace with the needs of the community, should make good that shortcoming.

2.—Later in your report, you attribute to me remarks to the effect that at Home the educational authorities are unable to proceed with educational schemes for lack of money, whereas in Hongkong they were prevented by lack of ground. If the word "men" were substituted for "ground," your report would be relatively correct.—Yours, etc.

B. WYLIE.  
Hongkong, July 5th, 1923.

## GOLF AND GOLFERS.

[BY "DRUMMER,"]

Of all the problems the Committee of a Golf Club are called upon to deal with, I imagine the system of handicapping must be the worst. No-one even seems to have solved the problem and I do not think anyone ever will. So, wherever we go we shall continue to hear complaints about the handicapping committee.

The chief trouble appears to lie with the individual. The committee may devise an ideal system, but, given non-co-operation on the part of one or two individuals, the whole system breaks down.

There is the man who on joining a Golf Club puts in the requisite number of cards to obtain a handicap, at the earliest opportunity, with the usual result that the handicapping committee do not get a fair indication of his play, and, after a few months, this particular individual walks away with a competition with some ridiculously low net score.

There is also the man who takes out dozens of cards and only puts in those that flatter his play. He does not worry the committee so much, as very little is heard of him once he has obtained a handicap. However, he is the type of man who usually likes to talk about his handicap when visiting other courses—a fact which does not enhance the reputation of his own particular Club's handicapping committee.

The great trouble amongst us is that we all think we can do better, and this is where we go astray. The individual should know more about his own probabilities and possibilities than anyone else, and therefore I contend that a man should put in cards for a handicap that he himself considers give a fair representation of his average play. It would be a tremendous help, too, if each player, when sending in his cards, were to attach a few remarks, such as, "taking 3 putts" or "ball unplayable," etc. Also, he might briefly state the conditions of the course at the time of playing.

The Royal and Ancient Club at home promoted the scheme of a National handicap, with the view, I believe, of arriving at the standard of player eligible for the Amateur Championship. This is a very sound idea so far as the low-handicap players are concerned, but I do not think it will catch on with the higher-handicap players.

It would be ideal, of course, if all Clubs were to make a rule that no player may enter a competition unless he has a National handicap. But would this work? I say "No," for the simple reason that the majority of members of any one Club have not the necessary knowledge to obtain and retain a National handicap, and, when they found they were debarred from competitions as a consequence, there would be such a "grouse" that either the Committee would have to go, lock, stock and barrel, or the rule be rescinded. As a matter of fact, the R. & A. special committee do not expect Club Committees to follow their ruling.

There are cases at home where two players—let us call them A and B—to simplify matters—who have put in for National handicaps, have received handicaps the reverse of their Club handicaps. For example, A is 2 and B is 3 at the same Club, and they have been given National handicaps as follows: B 4 and A 5. This is explained by the fact that A was a member of more than one Club and was handicapped on the average of all his Clubs, whereas B was a member of only one Club and was handicapped on his average for that course. This shows how very difficult it is to arrive at any really satisfactory result.

It is the general feeling of most Clubs that they must have at least one scratch man; therefore, their best player is rated at scratch and the remainder of the Club are handicapped accordingly. Of course, I am speaking now of unknown courses, of which there are hundreds at home. When the scratch player wins a competition he is made plus one, and probably in time he becomes plus two. Then a real scratch man—that is, a scratch at St. Andrews or one of the equally well-known courses—comes along and joins the Club, with the result that he has to be handicapped at something like plus six to prevent him from winning every competition. This is grossly unfair, for, if he wishes to enter any open competition on handicap, he has to enter on his lowest handicap at any Club. Thus, he may probably find that he has to concede 3 strokes to the holder of the Amateur Championship, who happens to have entered the same competition.

I think I am right in saying that no Club which does not boast one of the eight best players in Great Britain on its membership list, should have a player lower than scratch. If your scratch man is carrying off too many prizes put up the handicaps of the other players, but do not reduce his—not, at all events, until he has been chosen to represent Great Britain for the Walker Challenge Cup.

It would be far better if we were all handicapped from par, taking par as a plus 3 player. This means that your scratch man would have to do up average rounds of 3 over par. Mind you, par is not like bogey; the bogey score remains the same day in and day out, but par varies with the climatic conditions. The

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A MAGISTRACY FOR KOWLOON.

TO BE AT YAU-MAI.

We understand that the Government has decided during the last few days to open a Magistracy on the Kowloon Peninsula in the near future. The need for another Police Magistrate's Court, in addition to the two now in operation at Central Station, has long been discussed and the Government has been considering the advisability of opening a third Court for many years past. Now that the Kowloon Peninsula is rapidly developing into such a large residential area the necessity for improving Magisterial facilities has become more apparent.

The Peninsula's new Magistracy is to be situated at Yau-mai, and it is hoped to bring this third Court into operation during the next two or three months. It will, of course, mean the erection of a new building, but the pressure has become so apparent that the Government has decided not to wait until its erection is completed before commencing Court work there. By next September the new Yau-mai Police Station will be completed, which will mean the vacation of the present Yau-mai Police Station, and during the erection of the Magistracy the old Police Station is to be converted into a temporary Police Court.

When this new Magistracy is opened all cases in the Kowloon Peninsula area, and probably those from the New Territories will be dealt with at Yau-mai, the two Courts at Central Station being reserved for cases from the Island of Hongkong. The new arrangements should do much to relieve the pressure of work on our present Magistrate, as well as expediting the despatch of cases and also save the time of Police Officers of the Kowloon districts, who at present spend a considerable amount of time travelling backwards and forward across the Harbour to attend Court.

## POLICE SCALE SCAFFOLDING.

## GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

At about half past twelve yesterday afternoon the unusual sight was to be seen of a European police sergeant and a number of Chinese detectives scaling the scaffolding of the new A.P.C. building which is in the course of erection at the junction of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road. They climbed as far as the fifth floor that is to be, and landed in the midst of a large fan-tan school. The sight of these emissaries of the law sent the gamblers scattering in all directions, and a number simply dropped through space on to the floor beneath where they made good their escape. However, six were captured, and these duly appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday morning. The banker was fined \$25, and the other five were fined \$2 each. Sergeant Neal was the prosecutor.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## THE HONG TOURNAMENT.

In the second round of the H.K.C.C. Hong Doubles tournament the following matches were played on Wednesday:—

H. and J. D. Humphreys beat Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Thomas, 6-0, 6-1.

V. M. Grayburn and St. G. R. Clark beat G. Miskin and C. Blaker, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0.

Grace and Worthington beat W. Cornaby and A. Piercy, 6-0, 3-6, 7-5.

C. Wilson and J. R. Wood walk-over from Brearley and Maitly.

In the first round, A. B. Raworth and D. R. Wahl have received a walk-over from R. Bruce and D. B. Fear.

old course at Fanning gives splendid examples of this. We have only to go as far as the second hole for one. In the very hard weather I have seen players getting on to the green comfortably with a drive and a mashie, whereas the same players in the wet weather have debated whether they could carry the bunker guarding the green with their brassy. Bogey for this hole is 5, but it will be easily seen that par may be either 4 or 5. This emphasises the point I mentioned earlier, that it would be a great help to the handicapping Committee if players would send in a short report regarding the conditions prevailing at the time the round was played.

Personally, I would like to see a rule whereby each player had to return at least 3 cards during the year, and, failing to do so, his handicap would not hold for good for competitions during the following year. Everyone's handicap should be revised once a year, and every Club should fix a date when current handicaps cease to be eligible for competitions.

There is too much handicapping on the sympathetic principle, and too much "grouse" where handicaps are raised. We must break away from this, and be handicapped on our merits. If we think our handicap too high, then we have only to prove it, and the handicapping committee will be only too pleased to lower it.

## CUT GLASS.

## BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS.

GUARANTEED GENUINE.

FLOWER BOWLS  
WATER JUGS  
FRUIT STANDS  
SWEET DISHES  
CAKE BASKETS  
WINE GLASSES



## SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SALAD BOWLS  
CELERY VASES



1st FLOOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT

## CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Café Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Café Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

**SPECIAL**  
ADVANCE JULY  
**COLUMBIA**  
NEW PROCESS  
DANCE RECORDS  
**ANDERSON'S**

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. C. 1322.

**Powell Ltd.**

TELEPHONE C. 3871.

Specialists in Cutting and Making

**Loose Covers**

We have Large Stocks of Artistic and Exclusive Designs not obtainable elsewhere in the Colony of

**Taffetas & Cretonnes.**

Pattern Books on Request.

**Tapestries**

In Plain Colours and Many Fine Period Designs.

Quotations and Patterns Submitted for Every Class of Upholstery Work.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## AN APOLOGY.

**IN an Action for Libel** instituted by **Tax Surv. LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA** against **E. PIERCE HENDERSON** and another coming on for hearing at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on the 17th day of April, 1923, the Defendants in open Court through their Counsel stated that they were satisfied there was no foundation whatever for any imputations on the Plaintiff, and in the most unqualified manner expressed their sincere regret and apologized for having made them and withdrew them unreservedly.

That the Defendants had paid £2,938 in satisfaction of—

- (a) The Plaintiff's costs of suit and
- (b) their charges and expenses in connection with the action, and, in addition, had agreed
- (c) to defray the cost of this announcement.

AND, further, the Defendants agreed to and the Court granted an injunction restraining the publication in any and every issue of the Defendants' pamphlet of the words complained of in the action or any other similar libels.

[1031]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers

**"AUTOLYOUS"**  
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th July.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1923. [1030]

## NOTICE.

**TAKE NOTICE** that the SALE advertised below, which has been frequently postponed, Pending Negotiations between the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotiations having finally Broken Down, positively take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised below.

[1029]

## PARTICULARS

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**  
Situated  
No. 13, WING HING STREET,  
VICTORIA, HONGKONG,  
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

PUBLIC AUCTION,  
IN ONE LOT

**TUESDAY,**  
The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 8 o'clock P.M.  
By  
**Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS**  
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

**THE** Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 3160 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 3160 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 76 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

**Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS**  
Solicitors,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
and  
**Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS**  
Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
on  
**MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923,**  
commencing at 3.00 p.m.  
at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

## ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Underigned.)

Terms—80% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

**LAMBERT BROTHERS,**  
Auctioneers.

## HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C-809.

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## INTIMATIONS

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77181 to 77300, 47301 to 47350, 110052 to 110076, 131068 to 132037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 50521 to 50600, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 8775 for 40 Shares numbered 69551 to 70000 all registered in the Name of **MR. LAM CHOR YIN** have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th day of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [1022]

## "GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

**"OARNAVONSHIRE"**  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 5th July, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1923. [1014]

**THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.**  
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

## The Steamship "BENYENUE"

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1923. [1020]

## S.S. "ANGKOR"

**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES**  
**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LER, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**R. RODENFUSER,**  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1923. [1025]

## HUGO STIMNES LINTEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Steamship**

**"SCHEER"**  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Thursday, the 12th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 12th July, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1923. [1027]

## INTIMATIONS

## LEEDS &amp; LE MAR.

**MR. HARRY LEEDS** and **Miss TRIXIE LE MAR**, who recently appeared at the "STAR," will stay in the Colony till the END OF JULY, and will be pleased to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENTS, BANQUETS, CLUBS, DANCES, etc. They will give their services gratuitously for any Charities.

Address:—ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

**CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD.**  
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st JULY, 1923, the Registered Office of the above-named Company will be located:—c/o JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, PRINCES BUILDING, HONGKONG.

**CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1923. [1013]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING** will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JULY 7th, commencing 3.30 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LINTHAY & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, JULY 6th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND** of Six Dollars per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1923, will be payable on TUESDAY, JULY 24th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd JULY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**L. S. GREENHILL,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [1036]

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LTD.**

**5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).**

**PAYMENT** of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JULY, 1923, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 22 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,**  
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,  
EURO-ASIATIC BANK.

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,**  
Tientsin and Hongkong only.

**BANQUE BELGE ET FRANCAISE D'ETRANGER.**  
Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will be—

On £20 DEBENTURES: £ 12. 0. 0.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. 0.  
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 2. 8. 2 1/2

Net amount payable £ 9. 3. 3/5

On £100 DEBENTURES: £ 60. 0. 0.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 60. 0. 0.  
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 13. 6. 0.

Net amount payable £ 46. 4. 0.

On £500 DEBENTURES: £ 250. 0. 0.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 250. 0. 0.  
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 67. 12. 6.

Net amount payable £ 182. 8. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Buying Rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,**  
(Sgd.) **W. S. NATHAN,**  
General Manager.

**"NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY."**

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[1026]

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## BIRTH

**RODENFUSER**—At Saint Mala (France), on July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Rodenfuser, a daughter. [1033]

## DEATH.

**YOUNG**—At 79, Lynton Avenue, West Ealing, on May 31st, JESSIE ASHTON YOUNG, of Wanstead, formerly of Hongkong and Kobe. [1033]

**Hongkong Office:** 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.  
**London Office:** 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 6th, 1923.

## THE POLITICAL MUDDLE IN CHINA.

THE cables are silent as to what is going on in Peking regarding the formation of a new administration, but the Chinese news agencies and the Northern newspapers furnish an abundant crop of perplexing rumours which do nothing more than to make clear that the situation is engaging serious attention in many quarters. The name of Dr. SUN YAT SEN figures prominently in several of the most interesting of a large collection of rumours, these will doubtless have an interest for many readers in South China. We reproduced the other day from a Canton paper the information that 457 out of the 800 members of the two Houses of Parliament had petitioned Dr. SUN YAT SEN to assume the Presidency. Having regard to the fact that there is no Parliament sitting at the present time, and the members appear to be widely separated, a group in Peking, another in Tientsin and a third in Shanghai—we may reasonably hesitate to accept, without proof, the statement that as many as 457 members have been got to actually sign a petition to Dr. SUN. Even so, it would be quite unconstitutional, if it were at all possible, for Dr. SUN to proceed to Peking on the strength of this petition and install himself in the Presidential Palace for the Provisional Constitution, which is still the only one—provides that

the President shall be elected by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a sitting of the Parliament consisting of over three-fourths of the total number of members. One of the rumours recently published in the North was to the effect that following a prolonged conference at Tientsin, at which ex-Premier TRAX CHU was one of the principal speakers, General LI YUAN HUNG (the late President) dispatched a delegate to Canton with a personal letter addressed to Dr. SUN YAT SEN. "The nature of the contents," says the report, "is not known, of course, but there are possibilities that General LI and Dr. SUN may shortly join forces for the establishment of a new Government, according to the opinion of some political leaders in Peking." But what can they do without the necessary military backing?

TRAX CHU is reported to have said at the Conference that "there was apparently but one man who could place a Chinese Government on a stable footing at the present time." His reference was to Dr. SUN YAT SEN. He said it was "high time that conscientious political parties should unite in securing the strongest man they could find, and he expressed his willingness to work with them on the condition that personal prejudices and party animosities were subordinated to the welfare of the country. These are excellent sentiments, but it must be said they are very commonly expressed by leaders of all parties in China though unfortunately nothing tangible gets done. Dr. SUN YAT SEN himself does not appear to have been inactive. He has, it seems, issued a "circular telegram" to the provinces denouncing the Northern militarists and accusing them of insincerity in their professions of respect for the law and the constitution. "He says Canton is the one place where the law and constitution are respected, and where the wishes of the people are solicited and satisfied." It is a large claim, and we mention it only as indicating the influences operating to create a public sentiment in favour of the "Generalissimo" of Canton. But every political leader in the country seems to be engaged in consultations by "circular telegrams" or personal delegates. General

WEI PEI FU is stated to have tentatively consented to the elevation of Marshal TAO K'AI to the Presidency, but not with the cordiality that might promise for him a long reign. Marshal CHANG TAO LIN has been holding conferences and receiving delegates from many quarters, including Canton, and in turn he has despatched his Chief of Staff, and a small suite, with letters to influential personages in Tientsin, Chekiang, Shanghai and Canton. On the other hand we have a body like the Shantung Provincial Assembly trying to convene a joint conference at Shanghai of members of all the Provincial Assemblies of the country "to discuss and settle the complicated affairs of the nation." Mr. TAO SHAO YI, who was credited recently with supporting a proposal for the transfer of the Central Government to Hangchow, which he has since emphatically denied, is now credited with a proposal that no attempt should be made to appoint a President, but that there should be an interregnum during which the country should be governed by a Directorate elected by representatives of the Provinces. There is, perhaps, a good deal in this suggestion, though it is surprising to see Mr. TAO SHAO YI announced as its advocate. It will be remembered that he was one of the Council of Seven that Dr. SUN YAT SEN inaugurated in Canton a few years ago, and we all know how, one by one, the members dropped out until there was left only one untrammelled dictator. The whole situation is perplexing and bewildering, and we can discover no signs of anything approaching a degree of unanimity on a course of procedure promising an early issue out of the increasing political chaos.

Dr. Ralph E. Gull, of Pennsylvania, arrived in Hongkong, on the 3rd inst. to join Dr. McKean.

A small Chinese girl was playing in the road at Burrow Street on Wednesday when she was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Mr. Ellis. She was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital with injuries to the head, and died later in the day.

The Birthday Honours as they are announced in the Home papers show that both Dr. T. W. Pearce, on whom the O.B.E. was conferred, and Miss Pitts, who received the M.B.E., were so honoured "in recognition of services to education in the Colony of Hongkong."

The following appears in a London paper under the heading "Large Inheritance Estate":—"Mr. Raphael Emanuel Bodillos, of Kungsberg Lodge, Hongkong, and of Millaton House, Bridgetown, South Devon, merchant, who died in London on October 17th last, intestate, aged 41 years, son of the late Hon. Emanuel Raphael Bodillos, C.M.G., a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £31,434, with net personality £260.

Sir Charles Eliot, G.C.M.G., speaking at the annual dinner of the Japan Society in London, said: "I have now been for three years Minister in Japan; I count them amongst the most agreeable and interesting years of my life, and I cannot be sufficiently grateful to my Japanese friends for the kindness and sympathy which I have already received from them. As H.R.H. has indicated, if English visitors only stop long enough in Japan to know something of the people, they find there the most charming and kindly hospitality, which is not to be surpassed in any part of the world which I have ever visited."

The following transfers affecting the U.S. Consular Service in the Far East have been announced. Mr. Granville Woodard, Vice-Consul de carrière, has been ordered to the Tientsin Consulate-General, while Mr. Talbot Smith, Vice-Consul from that office goes to Berlin; Mr. John B. Atcheson, who has been promoted to a junior interpretship, and has been attached to the Changsha office; Mr. Maurice P. Duval, Consul at Bangkok, is returning to America, and Mr. Charles H. Albrecht, formerly consul at Danzig, takes his place; Mr. H. A. Flood of the Singapore office has been assigned to Tampico, while Mr. George R. Hukill goes to Batavia. Mr. Edward B. Thomas has been transferred from the Chita station to Harbin.

The *Manchurian Daily News* of June 30th says:—"Mr. A. G. Kellogg, sub-agent of the Daien branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Kellogg, took steamer last evening for Shanghai, in order to embark on the Glen Line *Glenapp*, leaving there in the latter part of this month for London via Suez. They will then cross the Atlantic, bound for Washington, D.C., where their home is." Mr. Kellogg is on a well-earned furlough. He was the first representative of the great banking firm at Daien, and during his residence at this port he has made himself a very wide circle of intimate friends not only in the foreign community, but also among the Japanese. His hearty, genial disposition and strictly straightforward dealings have charmed everybody who has come in personal contact with him. Mr. J. H. Lind succeeds Mr. Kellogg.

*Hongkong Young Men's* the weekly magazine of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. says:—"The Y.M.C.A. was among the first in the movement to give the poor boys of Hongkong a chance to learn the elements of common education. Its interest in these underprivileged boys is greater than ever as evidenced by the fact that our hostel students last week raised by subscription the sum of \$2,875 to start the Wanchai 'Poor Boys' School' next Fall. The effort to get this money was part of the plan to fittingly commemorate the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. Student Hostel building. Great praise is due these students for their good work in this regard. The Daily Vacation Bible Schools, which is another project for poor children, in which the Association co-operates, will begin the 1923 Summer term on the 29th inst. Fourteen schools will be conducted in as many different parts of the colony and it will be necessary to have the volunteer service of 150 teachers."

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada v. E. Piercy Henderson and Others. Attention is drawn to the apology of the defendants in this action, which appears in another part of this paper.—ADVT.

Lieut. Commander "Goolfry" William Winsmore Hooper, O.B.E., R.N. (30), of Kents Green Court, Powick, Worcester-shire, and of H.M.S. *Hambleton*, who died from the effects of a motor accident in Hongkong left £24,453 (not personally, £19,938).



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[REUTERS' AGENCY.]THE RUHR SITUATION.  
ITALY FAVOURS BRITISH VIEWS.

LONDON, July 4th.

It is understood that the Italian Ambassador, who visited Lord Curzon yesterday, presented the views of Signor Mussolini (the Italian Premier) who is increasingly inclining to the British view regarding the Ruhr question, and the British plan for a settlement of the reparations problem.

## THE FRENCH EXPULSIONS.

BERLIN, July 4th.

The official return shows that the Franco-Belgian Authorities expelled over 1,800 railwaymen and 4,000 members of their families from the occupied territory during the second half of June.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## DIFFERENCES OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 4th.

It is understood that the Cabinet this morning heard Marquess Curzon's account of his discussions with the French and Belgian Ambassadors yesterday, with regard to the Ruhr, as to which official circles are very secretive in view of the undesirability of emphasising the differences of the Allies. It is admitted that the situation is difficult, and the present conversations have a decisive bearing on Anglo-French relations.

## SEVERE FRENCH MEASURES.

Cologne, July 4th.

The cordons around the Ruhr occupied territories is of the closest character possible. Stationary patrols are within sight of each other, while flying patrols are engaged in preventing evasion through fields and by-paths. The severe restrictions imposed at Aix la Chapelle include prohibition of the use of taxi cabs by Germans. The only motor vehicles allowed are Doctors' cars and milk distributing lorries. It is reliably understood that the hostages taken in connection with the Duisburg explosion have been subjected to the severest prison discipline. They are not permitted to receive any visits whatsoever and only allowed ordinary prison food.

The French have suspended the *Duisburger Nachrichten* for six months. Martial law at Duisburg has been extended to include Ruhrort, Mülheim, Oberhausen and Hamborn, which are entirely cut off.

## LATEST CABLES.

## BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Bank of England discount rate has been fixed at four per cent.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

A SERIOUS EXTENSION.

LONDON, July 5th.

The dockers' strike has seriously extended, and 25,000 men are now idle, including 1,000 in London. The men are dissatisfied with the method of calculating the cost of living figures by the fall on which reductions in wages are determined, and declare that it does not cost a docker a shilling a day less to live. The leaders point out that the agreement signed in September last, making wages dependent on the cost of living must be upheld, and point out that the men will benefit when the cost of living rises.

The men's discontent was voiced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. Will Thorne, Sir C. Barlow, in reply emphasised that the question was governed by the agreement, and the time was inopportune to enquire into the method of calculating the cost of living, as working class conditions were not yet normal. The speaker refused a motion by Mr. Jack Jones for an adjournment with a view to a discussion.

## BRITAIN'S DEBTS.

## ONLY THE AMERICAN LIABILITY LEFT.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, speaking on the third reading of the Budget, Sir W. Joynson Hicks stated that £449,000,000 had been paid off the National Debt since 1920 and we were now rid of all foreign debts except the American.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the Government's economic policy consisted of aiming at a stabilisation of prices. He expressed the opinion that the time had not yet come to restore the gold standard.

The Budget passed its third reading by 213 votes to 19.

## LEAGUE'S FINANCES.

GENEVA, July 4th.

An opposing resolution being moved by M. Hanotaux that further reductions should be effected in the League's expenditure, Lord Robert Cecil declared that the League finances were more strictly controlled than the finances of any country in the world. The expenditure had already been reduced by twelve per cent, and further decreases would impair the great value of the work. M. Hanotaux in a friendly spirit withdrew the resolution, and merely suggested that the Secretary should bear in mind the necessity for economy.

## STRIKE OF NOVA SCOTIAN MINERS.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, July 4th.

Eight thousand coalminers in the Cape Breton district have struck in sympathy with steel workers.

## WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

DEMISEY RETAINS THE TITLE.

RIGHT DOES WELL FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

SHELBY (Montana), July 4th.

In the fifteen-round fight for the World's Heavyweight Championship which took place here to-day, Jack Dempsey won on points against Tom Gibbons.

## GIBBONS PUTS UP A GOOD FIGHT.

The weather was very hot and there was an attendance of 6,000.

Contrary to general expectation, Gibbons put up a good fight against the title-holder. He fought Dempsey in several rounds and fought with the utmost gameness throughout.

Gibbons' weight was 12st. 7½ lbs. and Dempsey's 13st. 8 lbs.

## OUT-OF-DEMISEY'S EYE.

Dempsey relied chiefly on body blows and left and right hooks to the jaw and head. He had the better of the early rounds, although in the second, Gibbons, with a left hook, opened a cut over his eye. Gibbons was elusive and smart in dodging and ducking.

At times, the champion attacked viciously, but Gibbons covered up and clinched to avoid punishment.

## A BIG FINANCIAL FAILURE.

Dempsey's punishing body blows weakened Gibbons, but Dempsey appears to have lost some of his old-time steam, probably through his long lay-off.

The fight was the biggest financial failure in the history of the ring.

## WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

HUNTER AND JOHNSTON TO MEET IN FINAL.

LONDON, July 4th.

At Wimbledon the weather was glorious but hot. There was an enormous attendance including the Duke and Duchess of York.

In the first of the semi-finals, Hunter beat Gordon Lowe 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Lowe was very slow in the first set and Hunter profited thereby and drove to the base line corners, reaching the ball. In the second set, Lowe adopted the policy of lobbing and Hunter went back to the base line, but Lowe led by 5-3, but Hunter played up finely, winning against the service for a lead of 6-5. In the last set, Hunter did some fine drives to the backhand corner.

In the second semi-final, Johnston beat Norton 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Norton made a splendid fight, especially in the first set, in which he tried to beat the American at his own game of hurricane driving, but he could not maintain the terrific pace. Johnston took command in the second set, which he won easily, and led by 5-2 in the third. Then Norton rallied and won the next two. He carried the next game to a tense and went down fighting.

Middle, Langlen beat Mrs. Beulah by 6-0, 6-0. The French champion played with her usual uncanny accuracy and seemed to mesmerise Mrs. Beulah, who was far below her normal form—she hit wildly and found the net frequently. The champion only thrice netted.

In the third round of the ladies' doubles, Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss McKane beat Mrs. Mallory and Miss Bancroft 6-3, 6-0.

In the fourth round of the men's doubles, Lacoste and Borotra beat Hunter and Richards 6-3, 6-4, 3-0, 4-6, 6-4; and Flanagan beat Ingram and Masterman 10-8, 6-3, 6-3.

In the mixed doubles, Lyett and Miss Ryan beat Wheatley and Miss Colyer 6-0, 6-4; while Washer and Miss. Langlen beat Brunton and Mrs. Macready 6-3, 6-2.

## AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN IN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

PORTLAND (Oregon), July 4th.

Detachments of bluejackets and marines from H.M.S. *Curlew* participated in the Independence Day celebrations here. They marched past the President side by side with American naval and military detachments. The *Curlew* fired a Presidential salute and six of her staff officers sat in the Presidential stand.

President Harding, in a speech, declared that the participation of the men of the *Curlew* in the celebrations was a historic event without precedent.

[H.M.S. *Curlew* was recently one of the cruisers of the China Squadron, with headquarters in Hongkong.]

## DUTCH DUTIES OBJECTED TO.

THE HAGUE, July 4th.

A report was read in the Second Chamber of the States General on the Bill for the continuation of the duty on agricultural products from the Indies during 1933, and on the introduction of a duty on petrol. Many deputies objected to both measures. They considered that taxation was too heavy driving away much-needed foreign capital.

## AUSTRIA AND HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, July 4th.

The Government has appointed Doctor Patyn, former Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, to be Minister Plenipotentiary for Holland on the control committee instituted by virtue of the protocol dealing with the financial and economic reconstruction of Austria.

## IRISH DEPORTED SENTENCED.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Irish deportees Art O'Brien and McGrath have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and four others, Galvin, Mularkin, Flynn and Fleming to a year, all in the second division. Another, Mahoney, was found not guilty and discharged.

## TEA DUTY REDUCTION.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., July 4th.

In a Budget statement Mr. Massey announced that it was proposed to abolish the duty on tea in bulk from the British Dominions, and reduce the duty on ten packets, also foreign tea, three pence a pound.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

JAPAN NOT IN FAVOUR OF NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 4th.

The *Daily Chronicle's* diplomatic correspondent says that Japan does not view with favour the British proposal for a naval demonstration by the Powers, in connection with the measures for the better protection of foreigners in China. It is argued that this would fail to impress the elements of disorder in the interior of China.

Japanese opinion is apparently not quite clear how many and which Powers would co-operate in such a demonstration.

Washington's views on the proposal are still awaited by Great Britain.

## FEARS VOICED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 4th.

Fears regarding the situation in China were voiced in a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Ronald McNeill (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) told Sir E. F. Stockton that the Government had not received any representations from the missionary bodies in China concerning the serious effect of the unrest on their work. He said the British Minister would naturally do his utmost to secure the protection of missionaries, like other British subjects.

Further questioned by Sir E. F. Stockton, Mr. Ronald McNeill said that the Government were fully alive to the apprehensions caused by the present situation in China. Representations had been received from a large number of important commercial bodies, emphasising the serious menace to British interests resulting from the disorders in China.

Another member said he had heard there were twenty-four Europeans at present held in captivity by the bandits in China. Mr. R. McNeill said that as far as he was aware, no British subjects are at present imprisoned.

## INDIA AND SOUTH CHINA.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE POSSIBLE.

PEKING, July 5th.

Tai Hui is reported to have telegraphed to Sun Yat Sen, expressing appreciation of his disarmament policy and suggesting a conference between the North and the South.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS.

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL.

TOKYO, July 5th.

Differences are reported in the Russian and Japanese viewpoints on the Nikolskiy indemnity and the evacuation of Saghalien questions, which, it is understood, Mr. T. Kawakami (Japanese representative) insists should be considered together. A successful outcome to the present conversations is extremely doubtful, for according to the views expressed in reliable quarters, the parties, up to the present, are no nearer an agreement than they were at Changchun.

Though no agreement may be reached on the questions already taken up, the conversations are expected to continue for some weeks, and other topics will be explored.

## BARON KEIROKU TSUTSUKI.

TOKYO, July 5th.

The death is announced of Baron Keiroku Tsutsumi, ex-delegate to the Hague Peace Conference, for which service he was created Baron in 1908. Deceased was in his sixty-first year.

## SHANGHAI MURDER.

SHANGHAI, July 5th.

A Chinese boy who was found murdered in the Foreign Settlement has been identified as a grandson of General Lu Yung Ting (the War Lord of Kwangsi).

## VALUABLE CHINESE PORCELAINS SOLD IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4th.

Several pieces of Chinese porcelain fetched over a thousand guineas apiece at Christie's, notably a Kangxi vase, which was sold for four thousand eight hundred guineas.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN THE FAR EAST.

HONGKONG AND A SYSTEM OF LIMITATION.

Political Changes—Newspaper Prices—Death of an "Old English Squire".

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 2nd.

Domestic politics continue to absorb a large share of attention, and the close interest which is being taken in the Ministerial changes consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Bonar Law is a healthy sign of the times. It is in welcome contrast to the attitude of profound indifference towards Parliament which was the rule during the latter part of the Coalition's tenure of office.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has no reason to complain of the way his elevation to the highest position of power in the country has been received. The evidence of good will have been remarkable, and they have not been confined to the Conservatives. The Opposition with him well. There is a desire to make things heavier than he can bear. His difficulties are tremendous, and nobody is more sensible of the fact that Mr. Baldwin. When a group of journalists congratulated him on his elevation, he answered them with a half-whimsical smile that instead of congratulations he wanted their prayers. As the *Morning Post* says, nothing has become blessed quality of simplicity and directness which is one of the chief notes of greatness.

Mr. Baldwin is, of course, a man of ability with a sound knowledge of business. This was proved by the way he handled the negotiation with regard to the settlement of the Anglo-American war-debts, and more recently by his Budget proposals. He is an orator by way of means; but he is clear and business-like in speech, and keeps to the point without any straining after effect. He conveys an impression of sincerity as he unfolds his views on the platform or in the House of Commons. For the rest, it may be said that he is a genial, kindly, good-natured man, who prefers the country to London, and is seldom without a good briar pipe outside the House of Commons.

It remains to be seen whether he has the breadth of vision that is essential to statesmanship; but, however that may be, the general feeling is that he can be trusted as a safe pilot, determined to keep the ship on a straight course. In the conditions of the time that is, after all, what the country wants more than anything else in a Prime Minister.

## LORD CURZON.

For some days following Mr. Baldwin's promotion it was very doubtful whether Lord Curzon would remain at the Foreign Office. He had to decide whether he would put his sense of public duty above his personal feelings. His great services to the State entitled him to regard the Premiership as his legitimate reward; and there is no question that the King would have sent for him except for the fact that it is essential to a Labour Opposition to have the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

The time has gone by when Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery could fill the role of Premier in the House of Lords and have the House of Commons. Lord Curzon realised this as well as anyone, but all the same it was a severe blow to his ambition—it would have been to a man far more talented and proud—to have the crowning honour of his career within his reach and yet be unable to grasp it.

## OTHER PERSONALITIES.

The attitude of the Conservatives who were Ministers with Mr. Lloyd George in the Coalition excites unfavourable comment in every quarter. Only one of them has consented to serve under Mr. Baldwin, Sir Laming Worthington Evans becoming Postmaster-General. The rest seem to be some kind of pact between these great, wise, and eminent persons to refuse to close up the breach in the Conservative party unless Mr. Austin Chamberlain was first brought into the Government with due honours and a show of reverence. But the Die-Hard Conservatives have no use for him, and it is no secret that many prominent members of the party would have found it difficult to maintain their loyalty to the Government if he had been included in the Cabinet now. They have not forgiven him for his willingness to risk splitting the party from top to bottom in order to keep Mr. Lloyd George in power till the famous Carlton Club meeting last October brought the whole fabric of make-believe solidarity between Coalition Conservatives and Coalition Liberals crumbling to the ground like a house of cards. The position of the Government is, therefore, stronger without the presence of Mr. Chamberlain on the Front Bench.

One other leading figure calls for mention. Mr. Reginald McKenna's acceptance of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer has given real satisfaction in business circles. He will, of course, have to make his mark in the London City, and Midland Bank, and it is thought that he will get into Parliament again in place of Sir Frederick Bantock as one of the Members for the City, the latter finding an appropriate end to his long Parliamentary career in the House of Lords. With the intimate knowledge he has acquired of banking finance, especially as regards world trade, Mr. McKenna's services as Chancellor will, it is considered, be invaluable.

## THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The return of the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* to the war-time price of twopence per copy, which is the usual price of all the leading papers in the country, has been no surprise to those acquainted with the details of newspaper production. On business grounds the price ought never to have been reduced some eighteen months ago from twopence to three halfpence. But at that time Lord Northcliffe, presumably under the influence of the illness that eventually proved fatal, suddenly determined to wage war on the big London and provincial dailies. He commenced a price war. He brought down the *Times* from twopence to three halfpence, and Lord Northcliffe promptly met the challenge by reducing the *Daily Telegraph* to the same figure.

The *Morning Post* very wisely refused to be stampeded, and it is a curious and interesting fact that the fine old paper, owned by the Northcliffes, actually increased its circulation and its revenue while the rival journals in Printing House Square and Pall Mall Court were coming out every morning under conditions that were as unbecoming as a business proposition. It is, of course, quite impossible for an observer to say what the amount lost in income-total altogether, the figure current in Fleet Street being so great that I hesitate to record it; but the best proof that the loss was too great to be maintained is seen in the mutual agreement of the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* to return to two-pence as from June 4th. The continued high price of paper, which has shown a tendency to rise in the last month or so, was a determining factor in the decision.

## AN OLD ENGLISH SQUIRE.

One of the best known figures in London life has passed away in the person of Lord Chaplin, better remembered by two generations as Mr. Henry Chaplin. He was essentially a typical English squire, bluff of mien, with a breezy manner, a sturdy figure and a jaunty carriage. A blue and white spotted kerchief tied in an ample bow emphasised his genial and rural aspect. For the greater part of his career he sat in Parliament for the Stelford Division of Lincolnshire, and he was always looked to with confidence for an expression of the views of agriculturists whenever topics relating to the land were before the House of Commons.

Lord Chaplin was as well known on the turf as he was in Parliament. In this connection a story is recalled how he won the Derby in a snowstorm, in 1867, with Hermit. Chaplin and the young Marquis of Hastings were in love with Lady Florence Paret, daughter of the then Lord Anglesey. She was one of the most beautiful ladies in the country, and Chaplin was engaged to her. One fine morning, however, the squire went with her to Swan Eglar, a shopping expedition, and on entering the shop from Regent Street he walked straight through to the "Piccadilly entrance and there met Hastings, who drove her off and married her.

## TODD HIS REVENGE.

Mr. Chaplin took his revenge on the mercenary, Hermit was a dark horse. The tale was current that he was even brought on to the course with his coat brushed the wrong way. His trainer, Bloss, slept in Hermit's box every night for three months before the race on a little iron bedstead. The horse won in a blinding snowstorm, and Lord Hastings lost £100,000, and this finished his extravagant career on the turf. In 1916 a Peerage was conferred on Mr. Chaplin in recognition of his long public career. He had held office as President of the Board of Agriculture and also as President of the Local Government Board, and by virtue of this he received right up to the end a political pension of £1,300 a year. With his death the last of these Political Pensioners disappeared. Lord George Hamilton gave up his pension in March of last year, and Lord Chaplin was the sole survivor. He succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. Eric Chaplin, who is married to the present Lord Newburnholme's sister.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes a message from the Geneva Correspondent of the paper stating that the League of Nations Opium Committee is going to hold meetings in order to rouse public opinion. This is a step that has been urged in vain by Sir John Jordan for the past two years, his opinion being that regulation of the traffic in opium is an unattainable task, there is the fullest publicity on the subject.

The American Bishop Brent is reported as putting an interesting statement before the Committee on the opium situation in the Philippines. While the import of opium in 1900 was valued at £250,000 only £200 worth was imported last year, and the Bishop praised the good influence of the anti-opium propaganda schools. He complained, however, of the immense difficulties of preventing smuggling from British Borneo, the Straits Settlements, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. This statement was met by an inquiry by the Dutch representative, Mr. Van Wetum, whether the system in Dutch India of making opium a Government monopoly with the sale on a modest but sufficient scale to satisfy the inhabitants, was not to be preferred to prohibition except for medicinal purposes.

Sir John Jordan's conviction is that the only solution is the limitation of production. But the Correspondent referred to says the question remains whether the immediate prohibition of the prepared drug is advisable in countries like British India. He adds that the League's proposal regarding the Far East is very interesting. This proposal is that the interested Powers shall fix a uniform maximum limit for the amount of prepared opium to be sold, and revise this limit periodically with a view to further reducing it. He also says the British delegate declared that Great Britain will be willing to adopt such a system for Hongkong, and that the Dutch are prepared to accept the suggestion.

## NOTHING FOR NINEPENCE.

Dr. Edwin Smith, the "East London" Coroner, made a smashing attack upon the panel system of medical insurance, at an inquest which he held a few days ago, and the innumerable critics of the Health Insurance Act are making the most of it. His chief objection is that when people are seriously ill they do not go to the panel doctor but to the hospital, and those who do go to the panel practitioner are not properly examined. There is no time for accurate diagnosis. Patients whose ailments might have been cured at the proper time had been applied in time are lulled into a false sense of security, only to discover when too late that the disease has obtained a firm grip of them.

The panel doctor does his best, but he is only human, and he has his limitations, like other mortals. He cannot perform miracles. With hundreds of panel patients on his list, and the responsibility of a private practice in addition, the doctor has to be practical, haphazard or not at all. There is neither the time nor the opportunity for anything else. "The human machine," says

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SEEING THROUGH THE OPAQUE.

STARTLING CLAIM BY SPANISH SCIENTIST.

The Special Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:—

MADRID, May 30th.

The human vision can penetrate opaque objects, iron, wood, ebony, if developed properly. This, it is claimed, has been definitely proved by completed experiments made by the Marquis de Santocara, the celebrated Spanish scientist, who has just demonstrated the fact before the King and Queen of Spain. The son of the Marquis, Don Joaquin Argamasilla de la Cerda y Elio, 18 years old, performed the feat at Court before notaries, and before the Spanish Academy of Sciences. The King and Queen were convinced of the remarkable possibilities of the newest scientific discovery, and warmly felicitated the aristocratic savant.

The Marquis de Santocara has spent his life in developing the theory of physical possibility of vision through opaque objects. His son Joaquin is thoroughly normal. In the demonstration before the Court the Marquis, who is an old friend of the King, placed his son flat upon his back upon a divan, while a thick kerchief was bound over the eyes by a Court official. Another official clipped a newspaper at random, and still another placed the clipping in a small iron box and locked it. The Marquis left the room during this proceeding. Upon returning he told his son to read what was written on the newspaper clipping. No person in the room knew what was on the clipping, as it was taken absolutely at random. The box was held before Don Joaquin's eyes, and the youth read the clipping through the kerchief and the iron box. The astonishing performance was repeated before the notaries public, and affidavits taken and presented to the Academy of Sciences.

The Marquis de Santocara obtained the results by long experimenting with somnambulistic states. He has never attempted to use suggestion by hypnotism or mesmerism in connection with the experiments. The first results proved that somnambulistic states produce physical intensification of visual power. The only reason all sleep-walkers do not bear witness to this fact is that, when awake, they no longer remember what they saw during their somnambulism. From this point the Marquis proceeded to the reproduction of intensified vision by physical means. What these means are he has not revealed so far.

Spanish scientific circles are in a state of great excitement over the discovery. Prominent occultists and other scientists were invited to both the Court and private demonstrations, and they assert that it is absolutely impossible for any hypnotism or occultism to be involved. The discovery is a pure scientific achievement, according to all observers.

## ARTIFICIAL LEG WALK.

EX-SOLDIERS' FINE RECORD.

Some eighty ex-Servicemen took part on May 30th in an artificial leg walk of ten miles round Wimbledon Common, organised by the *Star*. At least fifty of them stayed the course, and many of them put up an extremely creditable performance. That of the winner, Ernest Clarke, of Chigwell (amputation below-the-knee class), in covering the ten miles in 1h. 46mins., is one of which a man with whole limbs and in the best condition might well be proud. Statistics are not available, but it is doubtful if any man with an artificial leg below the knee has done better in such an event. Another fine effort was that of last year's winner in the below-the-knee class, Major Savage, who came in second this year in 1h. 53mins., K. T. Hartigan, of Forest-gate, was placed third with the time of 1h. 57mins. In the class for men with the still more serious physical disability of amputation above the knee, the time put up by W. E. Stacey, of Sawbridgeworth, was in the circumstances, even more remarkable, namely, 2h. 3mins. His effort was closely contested by Ernest Riddle, of Kentish Town, whose time was 2h. 17mins., and William Allison, of Kingston, who passed the tape at the end of 2h. 19mins. Nor must very special mention be omitted of the splendid walk carried out with extraordinary ease by Frederick W. Williams, of Fitzroy-square, who, though he is minus two feet, covered the ten miles in 1h. 22mins. and some seconds. The walk began at the corner of Clarence-gate and Richmond-lane, Kingston-road, George-road, Copse-hill-road, Wimbledon Park-side, alongside Putney Heath to High-street, Richmond, finishing in the grounds of the hospital.

At the conclusion of the contest Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, D.S.O., distributed the prizes, which were many and handsome, no fewer than twenty-four entrants requiring awards.

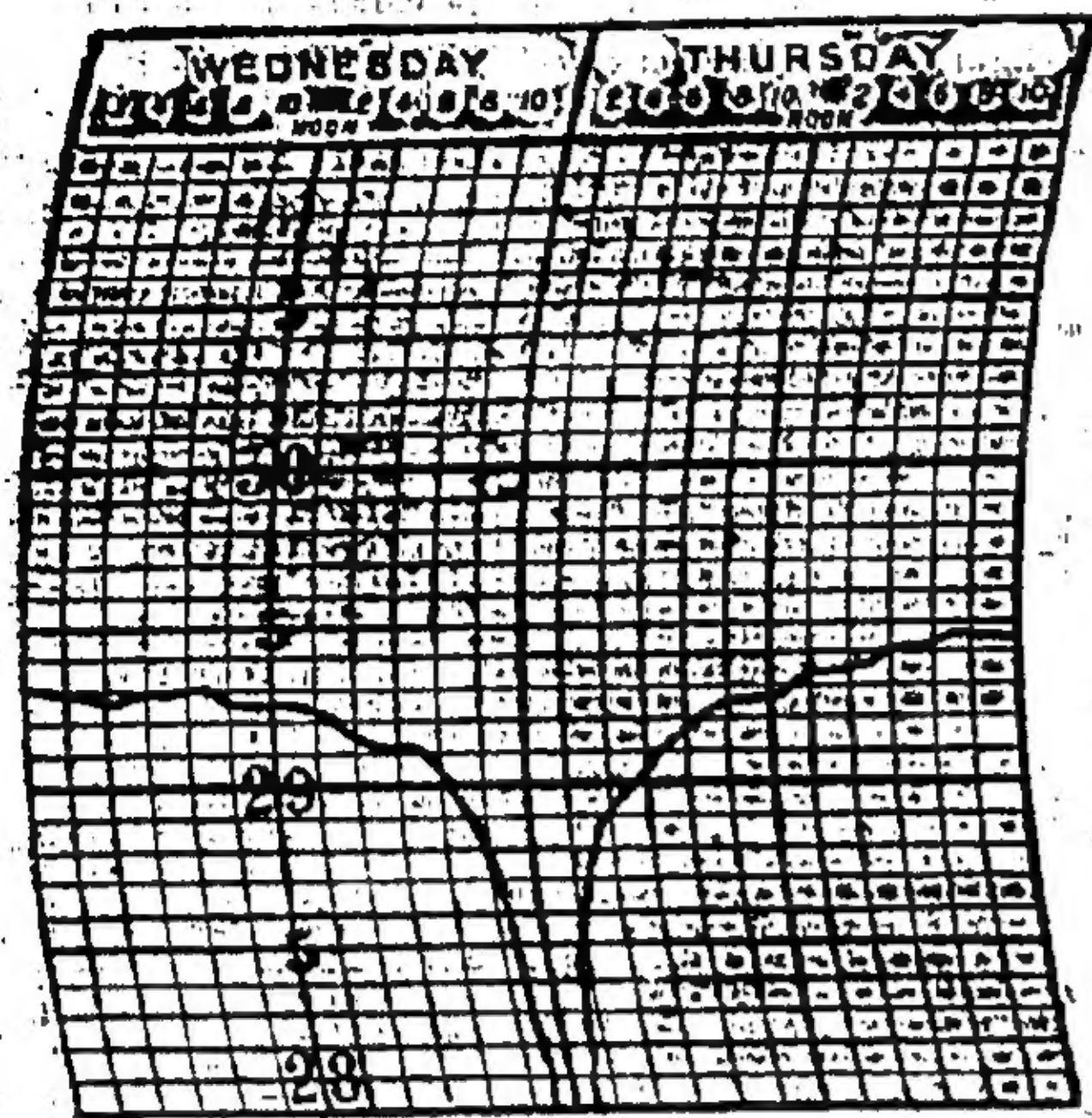
Dr. Smith, "does not lend itself to this lightning diagnosis and penny-in-the-slot style of treatment," and he aims up the panel system as "a disastrous blunder."

The panel system is one of Mr. Lloyd George's "first-class" mistakes, which he has "made more than half an avowed Socialist." The employer pays five pence and the insured person four pence in the shape of a weekly premium, making ninepence in all. Mr. Lloyd George was therefore able to tell the expectant beneficiaries that he was giving them "ninepence for fourpence," and the phrase, "has remained as a political catchword that honest workingmen are not quite contented with." A demand is being made for the Act to be scrapped; but the doctors have to be reckoned with, for they will not willingly forego the important source of income the panel system means to most of them.—H.B.



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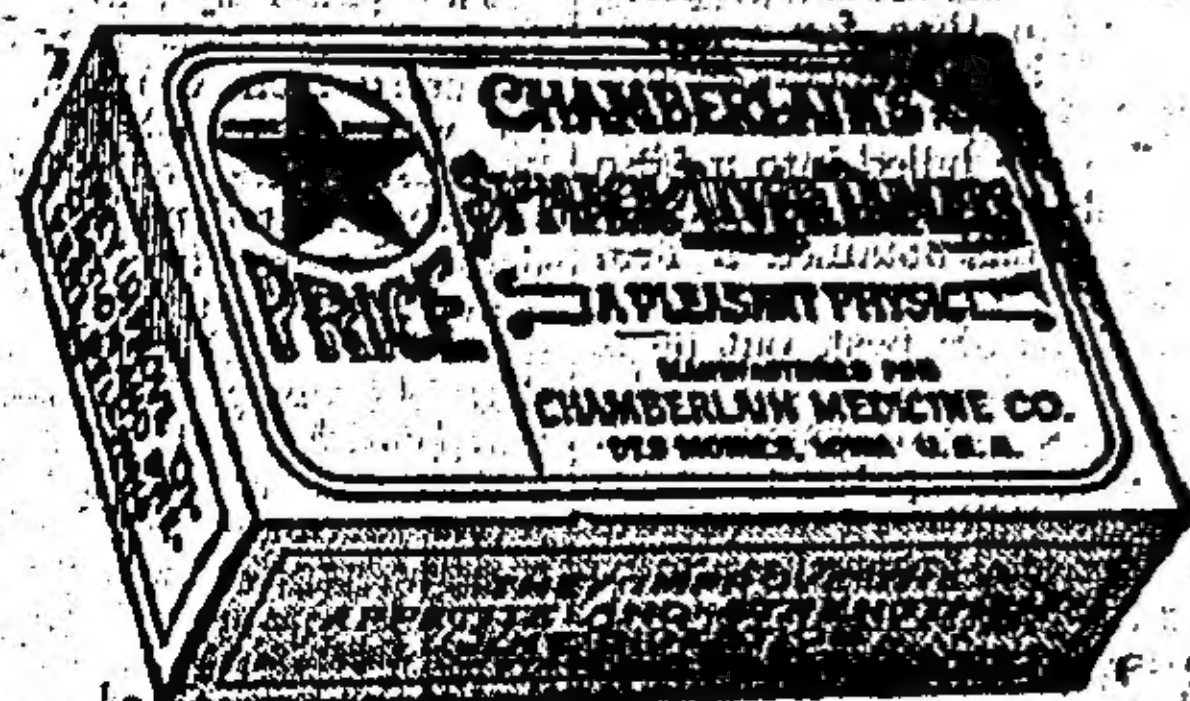
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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 25th.  
As in the worlds of Art, Music and Literature, there is a movement on foot in the world of Fashion in Paris that amounts to nothing short of a revolt against the hampering shackles of tradition and prejudice. This has been more noticeable since the war, many new designers, and not a few of the old ones, taking advantage of the general upheaval which followed this catastrophe to set up as prophets of a new era. One of the foremost of these is Jean Paton, and if anything were needed to justify the modern movement in Fashion, the clever originality of the models he turns out every year would amply suffice. Like all the "moderns," he aims, above all, at an effect of youthfulness, freshness and simple charm.

This season he has chosen colour in profusion, but never too much of it at a time so as to make the effect vulgar and crude. He is making use, as well, of wonderful embroideries, worked in his own ateliers, that show rich Arabian Nights tones of pure gold, strange laces and luscious shades of pink. Sometimes he introduces a little red, at others, a note of vivid green.

His evening gowns are rare and expensive-looking creations, the effect being obtained more by reason of the wonderful fabrics used than by the design or trimming thereof. There are no sleeves on these models, the bodies being held up by means of narrow diamond straps, the skirts are none too full, and there is little or no trimming. When this has been used to any extent, it takes the form of jewelled stones and scintillating rhinestones.

To accompany these evening gowns there are wondrous cloaks and coats, finished with huge, enveloping collars that stand well up, encircling the head so that it looks like the centre of a large peal of flowers when the collar is done up. Broad collars are the name given to this latest fantasy of fashion. Paton, unlike a number of his colleagues, is not using *one* material to any extent for his evening gowns. Instead, he has chosen *gauze* silks in two shades of shot colouring, such as rose and flame, green and blue, and he mixes the *gauze* with a plain material so that one blends into the other in the form of a broad, rever collar, cuffs and panels. This type of cape is not lining.

He drapes with a masterly hand, always drawing the material towards the right hip, where it is held in place by means of strange-looking flowers of straw or flame. This, in itself, makes for youthfulness, as the effect of the flowers is so much softer and more graceful than that of the buttons or buckles which "sage" have been using up till now to hold the girders of a draped frock in place.

Paton makes a specialty of brides' dresses, one of the loveliest in this season's collection being in soft white tulle, draped in full folds that are drawn to the front, Egyptian fashion, and held in place there by a large white flower, the train is of silk net, and is, in reality, a prolongation of the veil which is arranged over the head and round the chin, almost like the visor of a helmet, falling down at the back like a curtain. The original note about it all is the border of white satin which finishes the edges. The bridesmaid's frock to go with this model is in white silk, haughty over pink tulle, showing a round neck, puff sleeves and a dainty ribbon rosette at the waist; the train is a large, picture type trimmed with ribbon to match the rosette at the waist.

Another bride's dress, more suitable for the handsome and stately type, is in white *moire*, designed like a costume of old medieval days, with a tight, pointed bodice, a long train, a full sweeping skirt, and a veil that covers the face and falls in full folds behind. The bridesmaid's frock, to match, is a charming model in shot tulle, made on the same stiffish lines, a medieval type of cap being worn in place of the modern hat.

As in all the big houses, a great deal of attention is paid here to the important matter of sports clothes. Amongst the novelties are three-quarter capes of some checked or striped material for wear with a plain skirt and a smart blouse. For golf, or for travelling, such a costume is ideal. A large check or a broad stripe look much smarter than a small one. The cape is circular in form and looks as if it had been cut from a straight piece and taken in to fit the shoulders. The blouse is always in a bright shade, cut perfectly straight and plain, the hem being finished with a wide band of the material and the only trimming a motif or monogram worked on the left breast. Some have high collars that open out; others have a low, round neck. The feature of them is that they are always designed quite plain and distinctly to wear with tailored clothes. *Crope de Chine* and *crope Georgette* are the materials most used, and green, yellow and lacquer red, mixed with a great deal of white or black, are the favoured colours.

Paton has made all his skirts wider, but has not changed the form very much. He puts flat pleats, circular panels and such like additions into his models to give them width, without spoiling the simple, straight line he aims at preserving. For his tailored clothes, he has almost totally discarded raps and serge in favour of alpaca and a new kind of honeycomb cloth that is most attractive. Maroon and *moiré* cloth, also a thick quality satin crepe, are called into play for the fashioning of these piece suits. These are freshened up by means of organdie, in the form of collar, cuffs and vests. Maroon is used, also, for the light wrap coats, with which Parisiennes cover up their frock when they go out, in fact, Maroon will be the material for such a garment during all the coming season.

For afternoon wear there are colourful little dresses in printed material in light and dark designs. For downright Summer wear there are organdie frocks which look like a concentrated essence of Spring itself.

In spite of his love of colour, and the preference he has shown for working on it this year, Paton has not forgotten the woman who still retains conservative and conventional tastes in a world of scattered traditions, and so he has designed some delightful little black gowns that are modesty and discretion themselves. These are made of *crope de Chine*, are unostentatiously draped, and show just a little lace or a silk muslin collar to give them the proper Puritanical effect.

The Presbyterian Church of America has passed a resolution requiring all its ministers and members to be total abstainers from alcoholic liquors.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Address	From
Victoria Cinema	Berlin
Bridge Fabricant Oxygene	Tientsin
Scott	Amoy
Pendred, Palace Hotel	Amoy
Lioorne	St. Malo
	Le Havre
Staple	Kobe
Cheng Kwong Leung, c/o Kwanyick Lawn Shop, Hollywood Road	Tientsin
Fooking	Amoy
0171	Shanghai
Anyang	Hankow
Man'at	Amoy
Kuangshing	Shanghai
0-05	Shanghai
Guanyong	Shanghai
Tungshan, Valley Hotel	Amoy
0005	Kobe

The following is a list of "unclaimed" telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Address	From
14194/21st Dent and Company	Sydney
14013/21st Goki Ireloungai Taipei	Taipei
19323/23rd Mercantile	Maakha
19317/25th Oriental	London
15187/23rd Veum	Barth

## WEATHER REPORT.

July 5th at 11.25.—Pressure has decreased moderately over S. Japan and slightly along the coast from Foochow to Vladivostok; it has increased slightly elsewhere. An anticyclone is probably situated in the Pacific to the east of the Bonins, and an area of relatively low pressure covers China, generally, with indications of centres over the Shantung peninsula, and to N.W. of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 1st July, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.15 inches, against an average of 41.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 6th July, is as follows:

Direction	Forecast
Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate; fair general
Hongkong to Gap Rock	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 5th.

	Previous Day	At 8 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 2 p.m.	At 4 p.m.	At 6 p.m.	At 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.83	29.85				
Temperature	85	79	88				
Humidity	77	77	72				
Wind Direction	4	SSE	S				
Force	0	1	2				
Weather	0	0	0				
Rain	0.35	0.00	0.00				

Highest open-air temperature on 4th ... 89  
Lowest open-air temperature on 5th ... 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 6th to 12th, 1933.

Days of Month	Days of Week	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri	6	4 24	4 8	9 21	3 8
Sat	7	5 23	4 8	9 56	2 4
Sun	8	6 31	4 2	10 44	2 6
Mon	9	7 48	5 4	11 34	3 1
Tue	10	8 57	6 0	12 25	3 7
Wed	11	10 10	7 0	1 22	3 6
Thur	12	11 24	8 0	2 04	2 9
		12 38	9 0	2 45	2 9
		1 50	10 0	3 24	1 6
		3 02	11 0	4 01	1 1

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation	1923.		W.L. July 2
	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	
Wuchow, W. River	+79.50	-2.43	47.3
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.40	10.2
Likongshui, N. River	+57.00		
Samsui, N. River	+27.25	-3.50	17.1
Shinglung, E. River	+18.10	-0.40	2.7

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Dr. Li-Chen Commander H. J. Morgan, R.N., of Porchester, Hants, England, says:—"In all my 28 years' service I never had any serious bodily ailment. Then, last October, I began to suffer from acute pains down my left side. I attribute it to getting wet one day and neglecting to change my clothes. The pains started at the top of my leg and extended down to the knee and at times even to the ankle. "At first it was as if I had been seized with cramp. Then I felt agonizing, pain just like a saw being run up and down the limb. I had used all sorts of embrocations and ointments without effect, when a lady friend persuaded me to get a box of Zam-Buk. When I rubbed this balm well into my crippled leg I began to feel instant relief. I therefore persevered with Zam-Buk and every day the pain and stiffness decreased, until at last I was able to lay aside my sticks without which I had not been able to hobble about. Today, thanks entirely to Zam-Buk, I am able to walk and cycle long distances without feeling the slightest twinge of pain. I feel a young man once more."

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TJILEBOET	AMOV	—	16th July	BATAVIA
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"KERTOSONO"	...	...

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Steamer	Expected on or about	Sailing on or about
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S/S	Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Bolivia"	...	12th July	17th August
M/S. "Australia"	...	19th July	30th August
M/S. "Java"	...	25th August	30th September
M/S. "Afrika"	...	10th September	10th October
M/S. "Chile"	...	10th October	16th November

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### AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN PAPER.]

#### FATHER'S STRANGE CRIME.

LONDON, June 7th.  
Mr. Penny, the Headmaster of Marylebone Grammar School, who was indicted for the murder of his little daughter, was found guilty, but insane, and ordered to be detained at His Majesty's pleasure.  
The Superintendent of the Asylum testified that the purple haze seen by Penny showed that he was suffering from confusional insanity, and said that this was equivalent to "seeing red" which was a condition of temporary insanity.

#### "CHEER UP, NANCY."

LONDON, June 7th.  
Looking petite and demure, Mrs. Philipson took her seat in the House of Commons, amid thundering cheers from the Conservative benches.

She was introduced by Colonel Leslie Wilson and the Solicitor-General. She wore a dark navy blue frock with a lace collar, and a broad-brimmed black hat. She smiled pleasantly as she advanced up the floor of the House.

Previously she had held a sort of unofficial reception while standing at the Bar, waiting to take the oath. Member after member of the Conservative Party coming to congratulate her on her victory. Much banter was exchanged among the Tories while she was signing the roll, and Mr. Pringle (Lib.), alluding to the popularity of the new Lady Member, called to Lady Astor, "Cheer up, Nancy."

#### A QUESTION OF GRATITUDE.

LONDON, June 12th.  
The question of Lady Cowans' pension was raised in the House of Commons by Lord Erskine.  
Mr. Bridgeman, replying for Mr. Baldwin, said that Lady Cowans was receiving the pension to which she was entitled under Army Regulations. She had also been offered, but had declined, a Civil List Pension.  
Lord Erskine asked whether it was not a fact that General Cowans during his life had received no special remuneration for his services.

Mr. J. Ian Macpherson suggested that Government might give Lady Cowans a grant in view of the fact that her husband was a member of the Army Council throughout the war and was responsible for the entire feeding of the British Army in every theatre, and that other distinguished Generals got a public grant from the State.

The Speaker intervened, saying that they could not debate the question.

Lady Cowans, widow of General Sir John S. Cowans, Quartermaster-General of the Army in the great war, was compelled by strained circumstances to sell her husband's order and decorations, including the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and the Order of the Bath. The star and jewel of the Order of the Sacred Treasure of China, and the star and jewel of the Order of the Chinese Empire. Soon after being put on sale, a generous buyer purchased them, and arranged that Lady Cowans should have the decorations for herself during her lifetime. Afterwards, as she has no children, they are to be given to the nation as a memorial to Sir John Cowans' wonderful work.

#### HONOURING THE QUEEN-MOTHER

LONDON, June 13th.  
To-day being Rose Day in London, Queen Alexandra drove through the streets in an open carriage, the footmen being attired in scarlet and purple, a costume reserved for State occasions. She was enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds everywhere the streets being thronged with flower sellers in white.

Children of the Orphan Working School and the Alexandra Orphanage, visited Marlborough House and presented the Queen-Mother with a cushion worked by girls of the Orphanage.

A huge garland of roses from Sandringham was offered for sale at Christie's and realised £1,532, which constitutes a record.

#### HOMELESS WORKERS IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, June 15th.  
A deputation of Labour M.P.s headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked the Secretary of State for Scotland to intervene to check the evictions of tenants, particularly in Glasgow, and emphasised that under the new Housing Bill rent is decontrolled when tenancy is broken. They also asserted that many landlords move heaven and earth to break a tenancy, in order to reap financial advantage.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that in consequence of the poverty due to unemployment, 6,523 cases of arrears of rent had been brought before the Courts in Glasgow in the past two months, and 739 decrees of ejectment granted. The homeless were already crowding the workhouses, and even the police cells.

Mr. Neil McLellan said that big demonstrations of protest were being held by Glasgow labourers, and he was apprehensive of disturbances.

Viscount Novar in a sympathetic reply promised to enquire into the allegation that some house-owners in Glasgow demanded payment in excess of rent as a condition of refraining from enforcing a decree of ejectment in consequence of arrears.

#### FUTURE CARL ROSA OPERA CO.

LONDON, June 18th.  
Van Noorden, Chairman of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, stated in an interview that he had prepared a scheme for the reconstruction of the company with a capital of £10,500.

He declared that the experience of last year showed that an opera in English could be made a paying proposition.

#### OFFICERS STARVING.

COLONEL SELLS HIS CLOTHES TO FEED FAMILY.

At a dinner in connection with the British Legion at the Stadium Club, Holborn, W.C., last month, Earl Haig said that he knew admirals, generals, and other officers almost starving, ready to take any kind of a job. "I know of a colonel," he continued, "who told me only to-day he had to sell his clothes to help his family." (Cries of "Shame.")  
Gallant soldiers who saved Europe, he declared, were now "rotting in their rags."

### IF YOU WEAR GLASSES.

There is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—ADVT. [101]

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TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [85]

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**THERAPION NO. 1**  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
**THERAPION NO. 3**  
At the Hongkong Dispensary, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WALSING	Friday	8th July, Noon
MANILA	"CHUNGKANG"	Saturday	7th July, 3 p.m.
HANGKOW via HOIHOW	"KWONGKANG"	Sunday	8th July, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Monday	8th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Tuesday	10th July, Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday	10th July, 2 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday	11th July, Noon
NEWCHOW via SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday	12th July, Noon
& CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday	13th July, 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"LEPSANG"	Monday	16th July, Noon
TIENTSIN	"HOSANG"	Monday	16th July, 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via HOIHOW	"NAMSANG"	Monday	16th July, 3 p.m.
& KOBE			

CAIROUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Haiphong and Hongkong, calling at Swatow and Canton.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wanchow and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 9th July at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

Telephone Central No. 215

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE  
OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENBEG"	...	"GLENARA"	...	18th July
"GLENBANDA"	...	"GLENLIFFER"	...	18th July
"GLENBRANE"	...	"GLENLIVELY"	...	18th July
"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	...	"GLENLIVELY"	...	18th July
"GLENLUCE"	...	"GLENLIVELY"	...	18th July

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

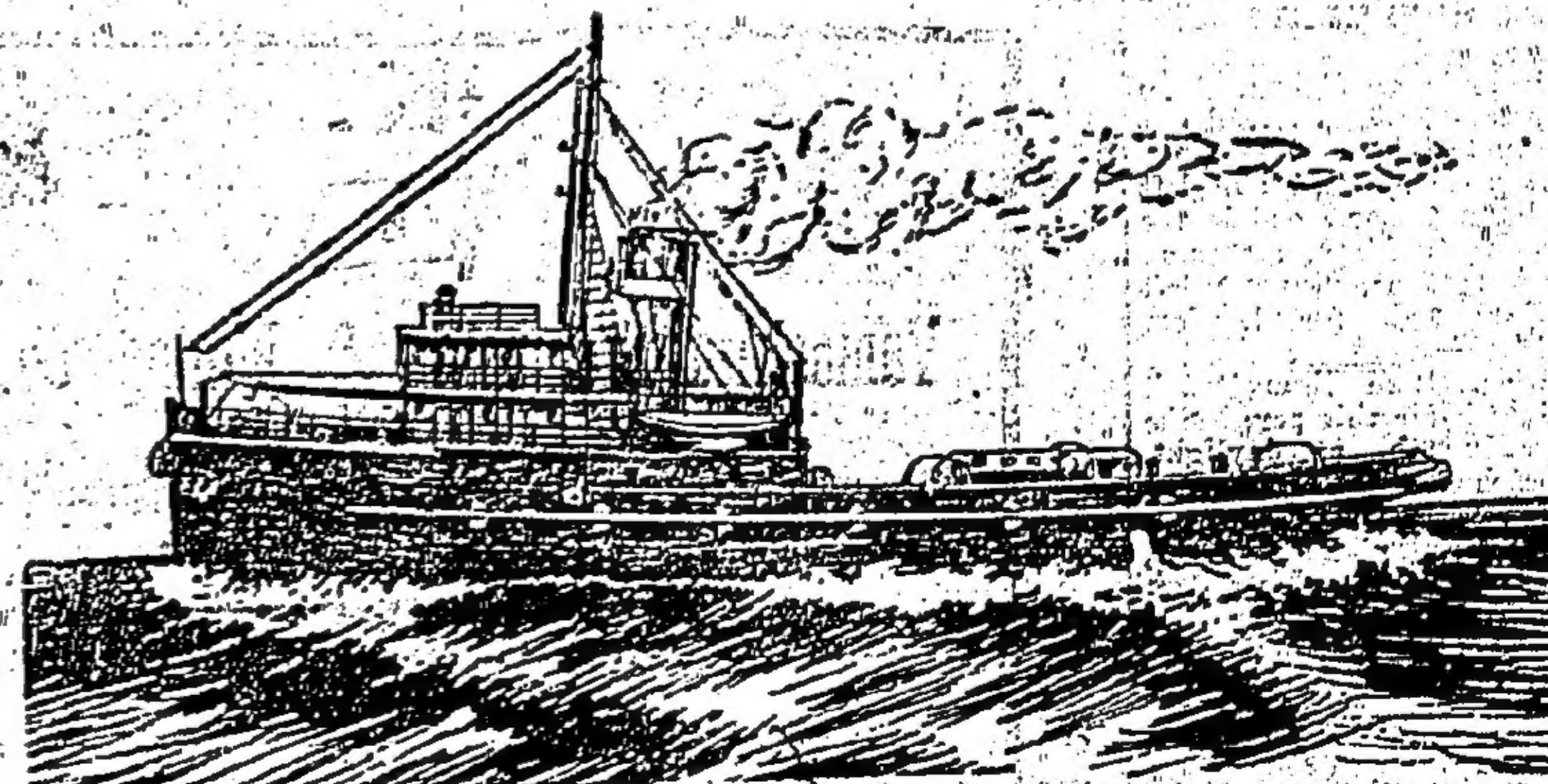
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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

**R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.**











## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe via Suez (Papers only London)	Laosodon	6th July.
7th June.		
MANILA	Per Grant	7th July.
London Letters via Brindisi 12th June	Sopoden	8th July.
SHANGHAI	Sopoden	8th July.
U.S.A. JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Per Madison	10th July.
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, 14th June, & parcels 6th June)	Asahmir	14th July.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Aki Mara	16th July.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 6th. Noon
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 18th July	Victoria	Parcels, 5:00 P.M. Letters, 5:00 P.M.
Manila	Loonquang	2:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Dua	2:30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Autolous	2:30 P.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Kunchow	3:00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chunang	5:00 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 20th July	Kai Ping	5:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Arakura	Parcels, 6th. 9:45 A.M. Letters, 10:30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Sosho Wuru	Saturday, 7th. 9:00 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Chenchi	3:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shan-ang	3:00 P.M.
Manila, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—due Victoria, 25th July	Per Grant	Parcels, Noon Registration, 9th. 8:00 A.M. Letters, 8:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Mara	Sunday, 8th. 9:00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo & Darban via Saigon	Seattle Mara	Monday, 9th. 11:00 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 18th Aug.	Ohili	Registration, 12:45 P.M. Letters, 1:30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Kulung	1:00 P.M.
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Van Ooon	Tuesday, 10th. 11:00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Haseong	Noon.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 11th Aug.	Tjitaroom	Parcels, 2:00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 13th Aug.	Malua	Wednesday, 11th. 9:45 A.M. Registration, 10:30 A.M.
Sandakan	Katori Mara	Registration, 8:45 A.M. Letters, 9:30 A.M.
	Mauwang	Thursday, 12th. 11:00 A.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL  
OPENING QUOTATIONS

5th July, 1923.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	1/2 13/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	1/2 13/16
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	1/2 13/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/2 13/16
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	1/2 13/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	850
Credit, 4 months' sight	800
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	31
Credit, at 60 days' sight	51 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166
Bank Bill, on demand	166
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166
Bank Bill, on demand	166
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	10 1/2
On Yokohama—On demand	10 1/2
On Manila—On demand	10 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	12 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand	nom
On Saigon—On demand	83
On Bangkok—On demand	83
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	48.75
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per unit	48.75
Bar Silver, per unit	3.1 1/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.  
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital ... \$20,000,000.  
Reserve Funds ... \$24,500,000.  
Sterling ... \$24,500,000.  
Silver ... \$24,500,000.  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000.

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D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.  
G. M. DODD, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.  
Acting Manager: Hongkong—  
J. McARTHUR, Esq.  
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. EYRE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED IN LOCAL CURRENCY AND FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [17]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [18]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000.  
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000.  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
A. H. FERGUSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, May 26th, 1923. [19]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA,  
Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:  
15, Greenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000.  
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000.  
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000.

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INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
N. C. WILSON,  
Manager.  
7 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, May 21st, 1923. [20]

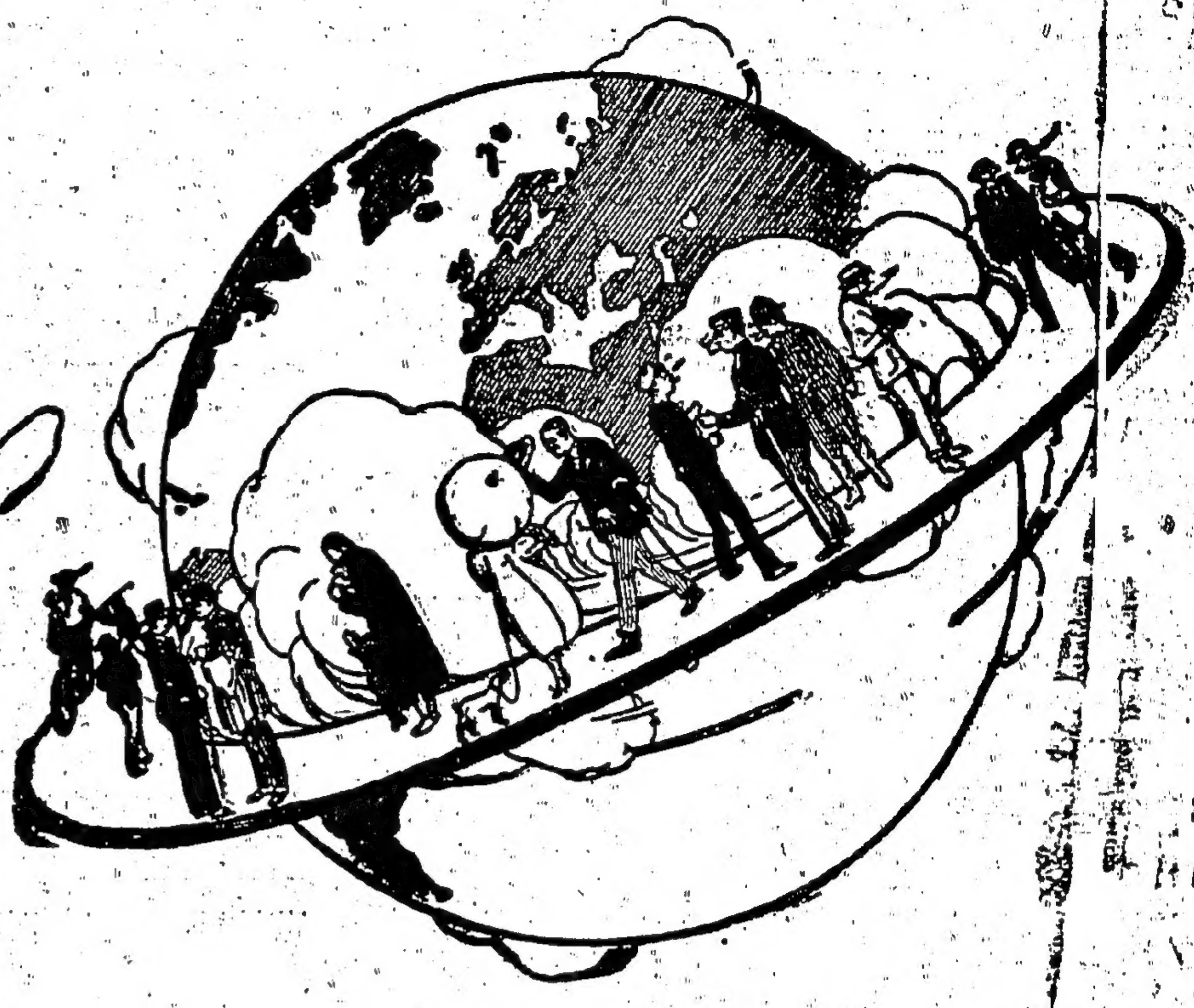
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BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

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Alexander Building, Chater Road.

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Y. C. LAU,  
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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND  
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"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.

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"TALHYBIUS" 15TH AUG. via Suez.

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"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"MENTOR" 17TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.  
"TEIRESIAS" 5TH NOV. for Singapore & London.

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(JOHN SWIRE &amp; FONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

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MAATSCHAPPIJ.

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Established 1874.

A. Capital ... F. 1,000,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... F. 50,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... F. 19,445,200  
Special Reserve ... F. 23,440,200

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Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES—  
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
W. H. GROENKAMP,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, September 4th, 1922. [21]

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行銀國中

Specialty authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital ... 400,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... 125,750,000  
Reserve Funds ... 8,577,472.88

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The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.  
Loans granted on approved securities.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Y. C. LAU,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [22]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,  
Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—  
No. 10 Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.  
Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:  
Mr. PANG WAI TEE, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. CHOW SHEN SEN.  
Mr. TUNG YING SHAN.  
Mr. P. M. K. WONG.  
Mr. KAN CHIN NAM.  
Mr. HUYAH TAI.

Chief Manager—  
Mr. KAN YIN FO.  
Asst. Manager—  
Mr. L. T. TUNG.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
K. TUNG FO,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 26th, 1922. [23]

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Limited.

Capital (fully paid up) ... Yen 100,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... Yen 50,000,000

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
Y. NISHIMURA,  
Manager.  
16th March, 1923. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,  
Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).  
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter—  
1919.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 40,000,000.  
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 12,000,000.  
Reserve Fund ... Yen 12,000,000.

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OTHERS—Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Medan, Palembang, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Makassar, Manado, Ternate, Toba, London, New York.

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LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND  
PALEY BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Sendai, Hanamaki, Maebashi, Utsunomiya, Atsugi, Matsuyama, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Sendai, Hanamaki, Maebashi, Utsunomiya, Atsugi, Matsuyama, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.  
E. KONDO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1922.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 90 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Fr. 75,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 37,500,000.  
Reserve Funds ... Fr. 37,500,000.

BRANCHES:  
Batavia, Bencoolen, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Manilla, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
V. MARBOZ,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, July 15th, 1921. [25]

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